THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

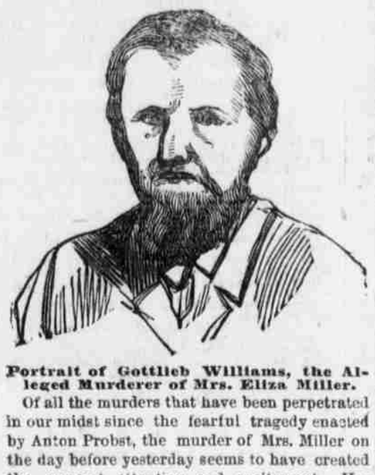
VOL. VI.—No. 70. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

THE BUTTONWOOD STREET TRAGEDY.

Arrest of Gottlieb Williams, the Supposed Murderer.

CAREER OF A VAGABOND.



Portrait of Gottlieb Williams, the Alleged Murderer of Mrs. Eliza Miller.

Of all the murders that have been perpetrated in our midst since the fearful tragedy enacted by Anton Probst, the murder of Mrs. Miller on the day before yesterday seems to have created the greatest attention and excitement. Her daily life was so kindly and so retired, and the circumstances attending her death so brutal, that the entire sympathies of the public have been aroused in her behalf.

Chief Franklin and his detectives have exerted themselves to the utmost to ferret out the name and whereabout of the assassin, and private citizens have likewise been on the alert to assist in bringing to justice the guilty wretch.

The first arrests made were on Wednesday evening, when two men were taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the affair in some way. They were examined yesterday, and the evidence elicited failing to implicate them in any degree, they were, as a matter of course, discharged.

Finding themselves at the end of this clue, the detectives turned their attention in another direction. They made inquiries as to the ownership of the premises in which the Miller family had resided so long, and ascertained that it had formerly belonged to a butcher by the name of Gottlieb Williams, who was possessed of considerable property in the neighborhood, which was distributed among his children at his death some years since.

One of the sons of Williams, bearing the same name as his father, was a desperado by nature, a butcher by trade, and a vagabond by practice of a late time. He is thirty-eight years of age this day; has been deprived of the entire use of his left arm, and partially of the use of his left leg, by paralysis; is of the medium height; and has that listless, devil-may-care cast of countenance which a career of vagabondage and crime invariably stamps upon its victims.

When only sixteen years of age Gottlieb Williams the younger first imbued his hands in the blood of a fellow-creature. He was then assisting his father at the butcher stand of the latter, on Market street, near Second. It was on the 20th of February, 1844, that he became involved in an altercation with a lad named Peter Doescher, which was terminated by young Williams taking up a knife and stabbing his antagonist so severely that he died in a short time.

Williams was arrested and tried for the offense, which resulted, on the 27th of March ensuing, in a verdict of involuntary manslaughter. On the 6th of April he was sentenced by Judge Campbell to four year's imprisonment in the County Prison.

When this severe sentence was announced the elder Williams, who was in court with his unhappy son, leaned his head upon the latter's shoulder, and burst into tears. The guilty youth likewise broke down, and the scene then presented by the court-room was affecting in the extreme. Young Williams, however, as it appears, did not serve out his full term in jail, having been pardoned at the earnest solicitation of his father.

This severe lesson seems to have had but little effect upon Williams, who went from bad to worse. After killing Doescher, he is said to have caused the death of a fireman by the name of Toner, by striking him on the head with a spanner, but he was not convicted of this offense.

During the war Williams enlisted in the 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers, but deserted at the battle of Antietam, after having been in the regiment only two months. He was in company with a man named William Ticknor, when he left the regiment. He came home, escaping arrest, and finally declared his intention of going to California. He had reached Chicago, on his way West, when he was stricken down with paralysis, resulting in the crippled condition in which he is at present.

Returning to the East, he again entered upon his career of vagabondage, spending a great deal of his time in the Almshouse.

Having been acquainted with the Miller family in better days, when Mrs. Miller had even been accustomed to nurse him, he frequently sought their house to beg a meal, which was never refused him. On the day preceding the murder he had obtained his breakfast there. Mrs. Miller informed her sister-in-law of the fact in the evening, stating that she had given him the meal because she was afraid of him, and desired to get rid of him in that way. Before visiting Mrs. Miller's, Williams was in a dwelling opposite, swearing vengeance against the world in general, and threatening to obtain a meal somewhere, and also saying that he was determined to leave his mark on somebody before he died.

On Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock Williams visited a lager beer saloon near Ninth and Buttonwood, and after remaining a short time, left; and thus far no one has been found who saw him in the same neighborhood that day. His appearance so early in the morning attracted the notice of the proprietor of the saloon, who knew him well, and who had been in the habit of seeing him frequently in the afternoon, and who was surprised that he was not there at his usual time that day. He was next traced to the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, to a meat-packing establishment.

This was at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. He looked haggard, and, after picking up a knife lying on the porch of the house, proceeded to sharpen it on a stone, remarking at the time that he would be 38 years of age to-morrow, but did not intend to live to see his birthday, at the same time he drew from his pocket a small bottle, and, with a curse, said that he had procured some laudanum, but the cork had come out, and he therefore lost the poison.

The men who heard him thus threaten to take his own life noticed that he had blood on his pantaloons, but as he had been in the habit of visiting slaughter-houses, they paid little attention to the circumstance. They lost sight of him for a few minutes, and then next saw him in the lott of the packing establishment. They called attention to him, whereupon he grew excited and threw the knife at them, and then left the premises, still swearing that he would be even with the world, and that some one would have to suffer. He was next seen at the Robin Hood Tavern, on Ridge avenue, near Laurel Hill, where he again spoke of his birthday and of his determination not to live.

On the same evening, he told a young man named Alexander Lake that this would be the last time he would be seen, and that the papers in the morning would have the whole thing. He borrowed a dollar, and about half-past 7 o'clock entered a passenger car and came to Ridge avenue and Columbia avenue, where he left, and was not seen again until yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, when he made his appearance at Twelfth and Brown streets.

Nothing further was seen of him yesterday, as far as has been ascertained, although the police and several citizens who knew him were dogging his footsteps. From his statement to Chief Franklin this morning, it would appear that he passed the night in the Humane Engine Company's house, at Thirteenth and Oxford streets. The detectives visited this locality in search of him, but he succeeded in eluding them.

This morning he was first seen about 7 o'clock, making his way down Thirteenth street. The attention of several persons was attracted to him, from his resemblance to the description published in the morning papers; but no one seemed so certain of his identity as to feel warranted in making an arrest.

About half-past seven he passed the shoe store of Mr. John J. McNair, at No. 861 N. Thirteenth street. Mr. McNair was sitting in the door, and as Williams went by he remarked to his wife that the man answered the description given in the papers of the supposed murderer of Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. McNair told her husband that he had better arrest him. The latter started out at once, and overtook the suspected person at the corner of Coates street. He stopped him, and asked if he had once lived at Tenth and Buttonwood.

"Yes," was the answer, "I was raised there."

Mr. McNair then inquired if his name was Williams, to which he received an affirmative response. Mr. McNair further inquired if this was his birthday, to which he received a similar answer.

"Then you're the man I want," said McNair, taking him by the arm.

Williams made no resistance, going along with his captor, but remonstrating in a mild way, and asking what charge there was against him. He was told that if he was an innocent man and could prove it, it would all go right with him.

Mr. McNair conducted his prisoner to the Fourteenth Ward Station House, followed by a crowd of men and boys. As they went along, some of the latter made remarks about the blood on the prisoner's clothes, in response to which he said to them that he had been in a slaughter-house.

Williams was delivered over to the police at the Station, and from there conducted to the headquarters of Chief Franklin.

On searching him at the Station, a long and sharp case-knife was found in his pocket. At the Central Station he was made to change his clothes, and was then given a private examination by the detectives.

This is the sum and substance of the evidence so far obtained against him. There is nothing additional known at present that would implicate him, save the fact that a cork smelling of laudanum was found on the porch of Mrs. Miller's residence.

The inquest on the body of the murdered woman has been fixed for this afternoon at 4 o'clock; but in view of the arrest just made it will probably have to be postponed.

MARCUS HOOK MASS MEETING.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

MARCUS HOOK, PA., September 21, 1866.

Last evening we had a very large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting at this place. Our citizens, of all parties, turned out in full numbers, and the Republican Campaign Club, of Linwood, were in attendance with music and torches. By special invitation, the Geary Club, of Chester, an organization numbering some three hundred members, were also present. They came down from Chester in a steamer chartered especially for the purpose, and were escorted by our citizens to the place of meeting.

The stand for the speakers, which had been erected in the rear of the hotel, was handsomely decorated with evergreens, lanterns, and flags. Mr. Trainor, our leading citizen, called the meeting to order, and after the adoption, by a unanimous vote, of a list of officers for the evening, he introduced the first speaker, J. M. Broomall, member of Congress from this District. Mr. Broomall, in an able and exhaustive speech, reviewed the whole question now at issue between Congress and the President. Major Calhoun, of Kentucky, spoke most eloquently for Geary, the soldiers' candidate. Robert S. Davis, of the *Saturday Night*, of your city, closed the meeting with a short, pithy speech, full of pathos and humor, which elicited the repeated applause and cheers of the audience. Upon the whole the meeting was a great success, and has, without doubt, increased the Republican majority of this township. To-night the Johnson men have a meeting, but after last night's enthusiasm they might as well acknowledge the corn, and save their oil and music. Broomall is too much for them.

Yours, successfully, REPUBLICAN.

NEW ORLEANS.

Plot to Murder Governor Wells—Outrage on Black and White Unionistz—The National Airs Hissed.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—I have received trustworthy information that five men were hired to assassinate Governor Wells when on his way back to this city from his late visit to his home in the parish of St. Landry.

The Governor having received information of their designs, avoided them by taking a circuitous route of over four hundred miles.

Information has been received from different parishes that bands of lawless men are committing outrages on white and black Unionists.

The Academy of Music in this city opened last Monday week. Every night that the national airs were played they were emphatically hissed and groaned down by the audience.

THE COTTON CROP.

Latest Returns and Estimates.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Constitutionalist* publishes statistics of the past and anticipations of the coming cotton crops. The crop during the years below mentioned were as follows:—

	Bales.		Bales.
1850-51	2,358 805	1855-56	3 534 242
1851-52	3 007,586	1856-57	2 944 805
1852-53	3 260,241	1857-58	3 117 496
1853-54	2 929,139	1858-59	3 851 691
1854-55	2,855,729	1859-60	4 084 417

The Sea Island crop was as follows:—

	Bales.		Bales.
1853-54	39,686	1857-58	40 566
1854-55	40 841	1858-59	47 592
1855-56	44 512	1859-60	46,413
1856-57	35 314		

The estimate of this year's yield varies from 4,000,000—a most egregious error—to 2,307,700. This latter estimate, a Southern one, is almost exactly that of the New York market, 2,300,000. The truth is, the crop will not reach even that, and producers should be careful to get full value. Georgia is estimated in the foregoing aggregates at 260,000 bales; South Carolina at 158,000; Alabama at 360,000; and Florida at 65 000—all doubtless much too high. Between 1,500,000 and 1,600,000 will about hit it.

THE CONSPIRACY TO HANG JEFF. DAVIS.

More Evidence Implicating Judge Advocate General Holt—Letters of the Suborned Witnesses—Flutter in Washington Over the Exposure, Etc.

From the New York Herald.

The exposure of the conspiracy against Davis and the publication of a portion of the correspondence growing out of the plot between Judge Advocate-General Holt, Sandford Conover, and the suborned witnesses, produced in officials and in the public departments here the most profound astonishment, and occasioned among the conspirators, or such of them as were in the city, a spell of consternation bordering on frenzy. As soon as they realized the position in which their wicked and infamous conduct had placed them, the guilty parties began, like "Cassio," to whine about their reputation, and supplicating good Laverna for aid to cover up their cheats and frauds, sought to devise measures by which their reputation might be saved.

The Judge Advocate-General sought consolation and vindication through the Washington *Chronicle*. The elaborate defense, if defense it can be called, submitted in his behalf by the *Chronicle*, is a very remarkable one, but in no respect more remarkable than in the compliment it unwillingly pays the *Herald*. It confirms throughout the allegations of your correspondent that an atrocious scheme had been concocted to procure false evidence implicating Davis in the assassination of the President, and that in pursuance of said scheme several persons had been suborned by an agent of the Government to make, and did make, false depositions in the interest of the radicals and the Bureau of Military Justice, and were paid for the perjury out of the national Treasury. This much being settled, it is a matter of inferior importance to the public whether Judge Holt, or Sandford Conover, or Silver Spoons Butler, or Thad. Stevens, or Forney himself, or any other radical originated or took the leading part in the conspiracy, or whether Conover or any of the others played on both sides, or finally turned traitor.

Having thoroughly ventilated the conspiracy, and thus prevented the infernal machinations of the conspirators, we might, perhaps, without recreancy to the public interests, dismiss the entire subject here, leaving those implicated in the infamous business to offer such explanations and apologies as they deem proper, and settle among themselves who of their number is most criminal, and the degree of odium they severally deserve—*non nostrum est tantas componere lites;* but the defense, or, more strictly speaking, the extenuation, offered by the *Chronicle* in behalf of Judge Holt is so ridiculous, as a little criticism will demonstrate, that it seems more appropriate to bestow on it a passing observation.

It is not enough to say of this remarkable production *mons parturivit, natusque est ridiculus mus.* It is very like a mouse, to be sure, but it has neither head nor tail, and has no legs to stand on. Any one familiar with controversial oostetrics, if I may follow the simile, will find every word and line diagnostic of premature and forced parturition produced by kicks and fright; and the result, as all may see, is not even a mouse, which might have been expected from so lofty a parent, but a miserable abortion.

After admitting all the material facts stated by your correspondent, the *Chronicle* takes the novel ground that the conspiracy, which has been exposed, to hang Jeff. Davis was in reality a conspiracy by Davis' friends to stab the reputation of Judge Holt, and defame the Bureau of Military Justice. In other words, that Conover, who was employed by Holt to collect evidence implicating Davis in the assassination of Lincoln, and who in pursuance of such agency produced several witnesses who deposed positively to Davis' guilt, was in fact the latter's friend, and performed this service for the purpose of aiding him and injuring the reputation of Judge Holt.

It is certainly a novel way of benefiting an accused party, to suborn a horde of villains to testify against him; and it is equally as novel a way of showing hostility to the prosecuting officer, to furnish him with such testimony. And can it be possible that Conover, a special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and an important witness for the Government on the trial of the assassins, was a friend of Davis and a traitor? It is incredible.

But the following letters, the genuineness and truthfulness of which we challenge the Judge Advocate-General—not the *Chronicle*—to deny, will, we think, set at rest the question, if there is any question about it, whether that officer was one of the conspirators or only their stupid cat-paw.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—General:—I am glad to be able to report that I have succeeded beyond my expectations. Besides the parties I had in view we can count on two, and perhaps four, others who will testify to all that may be required. After securing Harris, who will prove the most important witness we have yet had, he assured me that he had several friends in Harrisburg whom he was confident would assist us, and as the expense would not be great I deemed it advisable to despatch him at once to confer with them. He is discreet and shrewd, and no fears need be entertained of his blundering.

I received a letter from him this morning, which I enclose, and this afternoon I shall set out to examine the parties he refers to. If satisfied that they will answer our purpose I shall, as soon as I can get them thoroughly posted, come on with them. I am fearful, if I engage all that we have in hand, that my funds will not hold out, so that you had better send me $100 more, to be used if needed. Direct your letter simply to Philadelphia as I put up from time to time where I find it most convenient to keep track of the witnesses already in hand.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. CONOVER.

Brigadier-General Holt, Judge-Advocate-General.

The following is the letter referred to as being enclosed in the foregoing:—

HARRISBURG, December 11, 1865.—Friend Conover:—I saw Morgan the night before last, and he is ready to go in up to his neck, on the same conditions as myself. Herman and Ross have both gone to New York. We went yesterday to see two remain friends of Morgan's, whom he thought would back us. We felt of them cautiously, and I am satisfied they will swear to anything you want. One, whose husband ran away from the draft to Canada, knows Clay, and is down on him like thunder, as he enlisted her husband for the Rebel army and sent him South, where he was killed. She has only been back from Canada a few months. She says she has heard Clay say that he was going to have Lincoln put out of the way, and it may be true.

She seems serious about it. At any rate you have only to put into her mouth what you want her to swear, and she will spit it out in style. Their appearance is first-rate, and if women will do you can't get a better one. You had better come right on and see them yourself. They are worth a trip here to see whether they will do or not. I am staying with Morgan, and will wait till I see or hear from you.

Truly, M. HARRIS.

The foregoing epistles are from the letter book of Conover, which came to our hands with the letters of Judge Holt and others, already published. Conover appears to have kept a complete record of all letters written and received by him in relation to this infamous business. The following is the reply of Judge Holt to the one given above:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, December 15, 1865.—Mr. S. Conover—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 13th instant has been received. Enclosed please find draft for $150, which I suppose will be needed, from the number of witnesses you seem to have in hand. Sign the receipts and return them to me. Make all the haste you can; but do your work thoroughly, and do not lose sight of any witness you may deem important. Campbell has returned, having failed in his mission. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,

Judge Advocate-General.

Here we shall leave the subject, with the simple remark that the mission of Campbell, referred to in Judge Holt's letter, was the endeavor to suborn a witness at St. Albans, who refused to "sell his soul" for less than $3000, as shown in my letter of the 6th ultimo, and was, on account of the high price demanded, not taken.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR ON THE RIVER PLATE.

Official Report of the Late Great Battles.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Letter of General Mitre to the Vice-President of the Argentine Confederation.

HEADQUARTERS, July 26, 1866.—Esteemed Friend:—To this moment, 8 A. M., I have been expecting the steamer's news, which should have come from Corrientes on the 24th. As nothing appears, and the steamer goes to-day, I commence writing to give you the news of those days, not having done it previously for want of time.

On the 14th the enemy's forces appeared on our left flank, following the thick wood which surrounds us there, through which they have prolonged the fortifications of their right, and bringing some cannon. Immediately I put myself in accord with Marshal Osorio to dislodge the enemy from that position, because that flank was covered by the Brazilian army. The sickness of General Osorio and other circumstances retarded this operation until the 16th.

On the 16th the 4th Division, commanded by General Guilherme, attacked the first gap in the wood where the enemy had fortified himself, taking the trench with the bayonet, and pursuing the enemy to his second fortified line on that side, he leaving the field covered with corpses. The second position was not taken that day because a part of the combination failed; we limited ourselves then to maintain at all hazards the position conquered, which the enemy, aware of its importance, attempted all the time to dispute.

Having established ourselves in the works of the hill taken from the enemy, he commenced a vigorous fire upon it, which lasted during fifteen hours; for, favored by the roughness of the ground, he could cover a great part of his forces, but as we vigorously beat them back in two attacks to retake the position, and succeeded in firing his parque, we remained definitely masters.

The 4th Division, commanded by General Guilherme, was relieved in the defense of the trenches by General Argollo and his division, aided by the Buenos Ayres 2d Division, under Colonel Conesa, and later by the Victorino Division, which remained there until the 18th, when the combat was begun anew by us to occupy the other position still in power of the enemy.

On that day (18th) the second line of works was taken from the enemy, the 3d Argentine Division, under command of Colonel Dominguez, which had relieved the 2d Division, entering decidedly into the fire.

General Victorino, with the Brazilian troops he commanded, as also General Flores, with his Orientals and Brazilians, whom I advanced by the centre and right of our line to the attack, took the aforesaid line of redoubts on the right of the enemy, which they reached by narrow defiles, and which forms what I call the third line of the enemy at that part.

In this third line a battery of seven 12-pounders was taken with the bayonet by the Argentine battalions, aided by the Oriental battalion Florida, commanded by Colonel Pallejas.

Having pushed his attack too much, and the enemy having collected all his reserves upon his right flanks, the conquered position became difficult to maintain, especially as the enemy annoyed our forces with firing, covered by the surrounding woods, hiding his detenses on the right.

The death of Colonel Pallejas, which took place within the battery, owing to this fire, and the consequent retirement of the Florida battalion, determined that of the other troops after leaving the cannon useless. In this position two Brazilian battalions lent effective assistance by charging gallantly to keep back the enemy.

Following this I sent General Emilio Mitre with the 4th Division of 2d Corps to reinforce the attack, the 2d Battalion of the line, and the 3d of the Buenos Ayres National Guards, commanded by Mateo Martinez, entering immediately into action.

Both battalions, as well as those of the 3d Division, bore the Argentine flags to the enemy's works, where both color-men fell wounded. Afterwards, as we had obtained the principal end, and it was not possible for the time to obtain more profit from a more advanced position, both corps commenced their retreat, bringing their wounded, and without being annoyed by the enemy.

In this attack Colonel Agneuro was killed near the enemy's works, and Commander Mateo Martinez had his horse killed by grape at the cannon's mouth, he being the only chief of the corps engaged who had not been wounded in the attacks on this side.

At this moment I perceived firing to our right, and I directed my attention towards a column of cavalry of about 1800 men, which, with infantry mounted behind them, and covered by the palm grove, attacked our advanced posts.

Commandant Ayola received them at the lagoon with infantry squares, beating back an enemy's battalion which attempted to force the ford in front of the cavalry which protected them. Burying himself then in the palm grove, the enemy fell upon the San Nicolas battalion which, formed in square, covered its retreat.

The enemy charged them twice, but was victoriously repelled by both battalions, without need of the aid of the other battalions which I moved to their support. He left on the field, in this attack, eighty-six bodies, the number found up to to-day, among them the chief of the column and various officers.

I have not time to give you more details. The loss of the enemy is considerable, and, although it is not possible at this moment to ascertain it exactly, the deserters and prisoners confirm this.

A deserter, come at night, gives the news of the death of Barrios in the attack of the 18th, as well as that of other field officers, among them Colonel Marco.

On our side I compute the losses of the armies in the various combats at fifteen hundred men, between killed and wounded, five hundred of which, about a fourth killed, belonged to the Argentine army.

As I have said, we have almost all the chiefs of the corps engaged. Wounded—Orna Borges, Ivanosky Guiffra, Cabot, Palacios. I do not remember the others. Commandant Carase, who entered the first line with the Entre-Rian Battalion, was not wounded.

The consequence of all is that we have advanced and improved our position on the left, uncovering a great part of the bidden defences of the enemy's right, after dislodging him from the works with which he intended to cover and crush our left lank.

General Polidoro received the command of the Brazilian army, and he directed the movements of the Imperial forces in the prominent part which fell to them.

I have not time for more, and I say farewell, calling myself as your affectionate friend.

BARTOLOMEO MITRE.

The Costa Rica Minister.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Senor Don Ezequiel Gutherrez yesterday presented his credentials to the Acting Secretary of State, and was received as Charge d'Affaire from the Republic of Costa Rica, Senor Don Louis Molerio having resigned as Minister Plenipotentiary from that Republic.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of the Union State Convention—The Constitutional Amendment Indorsed, and Confidence Reposed in Congress—Alfred Dackeny Nominated for Governor.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 20.—The State meeting of the Union men held to-day in this city was not largely attended, owing to the scarcity of money, but the delegates in attendance from a distance were men of influence and ability.

Ex-Governor Holden, of Wake, was called to the chair, and Messrs. Logan, of Rutherford, and Doughty, of Craven, appointed Secretaries. On motion, a Committee of ten from different counties of the State was appointed to draft resolutions. The second resolution endorses the Howard amendment, and recommends its passage by the General Assembly of North Carolina. The third expresses full confidence in Congress. The fourth expresses willingness to co-operate, without obstinate adherence to any special plan or policy, with Congress and the Executive to secure a restoration of the Union. The fifth repudiates the claims of Governor Worth to re election as a Union man; and the sixth nominates Alfred Dackeny, of Richmond, for Governor. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Alfred Dackeny is a true man, and has thus defined his position:—

"I prefer the Howard amendment, or anything else, to the results of non-reconstruction."

Ex-Governor Holden delivered an address in favor of the Howard amendment, and opposing the repudiation of the debt of the State contracted previous to the war, or private debts. An Executive State Committee will be appointed, consisting of fifteen members. Steps were taken to inform the people of the action of the meeting, and to organize the Union party more thoroughly.

A REMARKABLE GOLDEN WEDDING.

From the Albany Journal, Tuesday.

A golden wedding was celebrated in this city last evening, at the residence of Mr. Augur Wells. It was the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage. In 1816 he was married to Miss Abigail Hitchcock, daughter of Thomas H. Hitchcock, of Schodack, Rensselaer county, a prominent citizen of that place, who died, leaving a very large estate. The fruits of this marriage were six sons and one daughter, viz.:—Robert H. Wells, the well known lawyer, of this city; William D. Wells, merchant, in New York; Thomas D. Wells, merchant, in New York; Joseph A. Wells, of the firm of Wadley & Wells, New York; Henry Wells, merchant of this city, and once Alderman; George A. Wells, of the firm of Fuller, Warren & Co., Troy; and Mrs. Hotaling, wife of one of our well-known business men. All of these children, with their children, were present last evening.

In all there were seventy-five connections of the family. Prominent among the latter were Rev. A. Matson, nephew, pastor of a church in New Jersey; Rev. Solomon Hitchcock, nephew, pastor of a church at Pierrepont; Rev. Minard Wells, nephew, pastor of a church at West Point; Rev. George A. Andrews, cousin, pastor of a church near Poughkeepsie. Rev. Mr. Wilson, of St. Peter's Church, of this city, was present, and delivered a very appropriate address. Mr. Augur Wells is the oldest living member of that church, being now seventy-seven years old.

Augur Wells is one of the few living men in this city whose names are upon the active list of men doing business in this city in 1812. He came to this city from Canada, about the breaking out of the trouble with Great Britain, just before 1812, established himself in business, and has been actively engaged ever since. He has been prominently identified with the improvements and all interests connected with the city. All his relations in life were prosperous, and his family ties have remained unbroken. He never lost any of his children. All have grown up and become settled in successful business and homes of their own. It is seldom that a man is permitted to live and celebrate an event of this kind—to see all his children live to make life in his old age comfortable.

Mr. Wells has always maintained in his business relations a character and integrity that any man might well feel proud of. His word was never doubted. The scene that was presented last evening was truly a grand one. No presents were received outside of the family. Those from the latter were elaborate and grand, and bespoke the true affection they entertained for their father and mother, who last night celebrated the anniversary of their fiftieth year in double blessedness. About six years ago the Hitchcock family celebrated on its old homestead, at Amenia, Dutchess county, the one hundredth anniversary of the family. On that occasion there were about one hundred descendants of the family present. The old homestead still remains in possession of the family.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The law requiring a homestead settler to occupy and cultivate the land for five years before he can acquire a title, the question has been raised whether the improvements made by the settler within that time can be taxed before the title has been passed to him. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has, in a letter to the Auditor of Martin county, Minnesota, delivered an opinion on that subject, in which he explains his view of the Homestead law. He says:—"It a qualified settler goes upon the land, resides there, and cultivatee the tract for the full term of five years, the Government stipulates that he shall, on paying a small fee, get a complete title. The consideration is mainly a labor consideration, stipulated not only for the interest of the claimant, but for the benefit of the State.

"Now, have the State authorities the right to tax such improvements, to disable a party from fulfilling the conditions, by incumbering his claim to his house, his improvements, and, in case of failure to pay the assessments, to sell and make title to that kind of property? We think not. The right of Congress, under the authority delegated by the Constitution, to pass this act (Homestead law of 20th May, 1862) is beyond question. Hence the statute, in virtue of the 6th article of that instrument, is a part of the supreme law of the land. It cannot, therefore, be rendered inoperative or abridged by such an exercise of the taxing power as would defeat the privilege conferred upon the settler.

"The spirit and purpose of Congress, in this respect, is clearly manifested in the fourth section of said act of 20th of May, 1862, which declares that no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent thereof. It is the generous purpose, then, of the United States, through the national Legislature, to protect settlers in their homes, under the law, until their titles reach maturity.

"It is, of course, not the province of this office to determine questions of this character, because their solution can in no way affect the action of the department in the premises; yet such is its opinion, given because you have called for the same, and from the convictions not only of its correctness, but that the interest of all concerned—settlers, the community, and the State—will be best subserved by its observance."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour is advancing. Sales of 9000 bbls. State at $6 90@11 85; Ohio, $9 55@13 50; Western, $6 90@10 80. Southern steady; 380 bbls sold. Wheat has an advancing tendency, the supply being scarce; prices are 1@2 cents higher. Sales of 1800 bushels at $2 78@2 80 for amber State. Mixed Corn, 1 cent higher. Sales at 85@86 cents afloat, and 88 cents in store. Pork dull. Mess, $33 50@34 00. Lard dull at 17½@18½ cents. Whisky steady.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

FROM

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

BY

MRS. WARREN,

AUTHOR OF

"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.

[CONTINUED FROM THURSDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Here Lillian and Lucy came in, their faces radiant with the bloom of exercise, and their eyes sparkling with mischievous merriment. They were subdued slightly on seeing our gravity, and that we were all unemployed. They both looked inquiringly. Although ruffled with what I had heard of Lillian's conduct, I recollected that the girls were my guests, and therefore I could not say to them exactly what I would say to my own daughters. They told me they had been shopping at Mr. Marshall's. "But," I interrupted, "you must have a great deal of money to spend; you go shopping every day."

"It was only a paper of envelopes I purchased," Lucy replied.

"And have you had a long walk? You look quite rosy. Where did you go?"

"We have not been farther than Mr. Marshall's. Stobart Marshall is come from London, and Agnes asked us in, and so we stayed, and Agnes wants Lucy, and myself, and Janet to take tea with them this afternoon," Lillian replied, almost breathless.

"I am sorry this cannot be," I answered. "It was kind of Agnes to ask you, but I dare say Mrs. Marshall will call and introduce her son to us, but till she does I cannot permit any young ladies over whom I have control to call upon young gentlemen."

"But it is to see Agnes and Mrs. Marshall we are going," said Lucy, pouting.

"Well, you have seen Agnes this morning, and I suppose Mrs. Marshall also."

"Oh! no, Mrs. Marshall was not at home."

"Then how did you spend the morning, may I ask?"

"Oh! we played and sang, and Stobart Marshall told us some funny stories about what he had done in London, and where he had been."

I felt the color rising in my face, and, without pausing to think if I was acting judiciously or not, I said:—

"Lillian and Lucy, you will, I am sure, feel that I am actuated by all kind interest in your welfare, when I tell you that it is not proper for young girls to visit at any house where the families are not on very intimate terms so soon as an agreeable young gentleman makes his appearance." I tried to say this laughingly, but failed. "I am going to ask you all a question. Do you care much for that which daily lies at your feet—for that which can be had for the asking? Does not the apple which is at the top of the tree look the fairest? The cherry at the furthest part of the branch, and where it is the most difficult to obtain, does it not look the ruddiest? Are you not more desirous to obtain either of these than any that are close to you? So it is with young girls. If they are but seldom seen they are the most highly valued. You are too young yet to think of marriage, or I would offer the advice to stay at home, where lovers are likely to seek you, rather than gad about and give them opportunities to talk over your seeming merits or failings with their companions. It is bad for the future of girls who suffer themselves to be talked about in this manner. A sensible man would scarcely like to choose his wife from any such."

"But we cannot help gentlemen talking about us," said Lillian, pertly. She seemed to think it an honor rather than otherwise.

"My dear girls," I said, "if you wish to marry, you pursue the very worst plan. You are now about seventeen, and I think too young to do otherwise at present than seek to make yourselves independent by your own talents."

Here Lillian hastily interrupted me.

"Mrs. Norton, I never will be a governess. I hate the very thought of it. Indeed, if I had known where to go, I would have run away from school before this."

I stood aghast at this confession, but only for a moment.

"But what would you do, Lillian?" I asked.

"I do not know. A governess I never will be. I may marry some day, you know."

"I hope so; but if that be your aim, you are defeating your own object, if Mr. May be the one whom you prefer."

"I don't prefer Mr. May; but then he is so merry and full of fun, and sometimes I am so dull ——"

"Why, Lillian, you have not been here more than a week. How can that be?"

"Oh! Mrs. Norton, I know I am very ungrateful, but I hate school, and I really think I like to do wrong sometimes. You cannot imagine the weariness of the daily routine of duties at Mrs. Forbes'. I think I could die sooner than go back again, and this thought makes me dull."

"But, my poor child, Mrs. Forbes is your guardian, is she not, till you are twenty-one?"

"Yes, and we are to remain with her till then. If I could but live with you, I think I should not feel so wicked," and she rested her head on my shoulder and wept bitterly.

I endeavored to soothe her, and waited till her burst of passionate grief had exhausted itself.

"Do you really like Mr. May, Lillian?" I asked. "You have seen him here only once. I now recollect he talked to you a good deal that evening."

"I don't care about him more than any one else; but I think he likes to talk to me, and he says funny things."

"But what was it that roused Janet's ire when you were in his shop!"

"He only squeezed my hand when he gave me the perfume."

"Only what?" I exclaimed.

Lillian's crimsoned face was painful to witness.

"My poor girl," said I, "sit down for only a few moments," and I took her cold hand in mine and kissed her cheek, which burned as it with fever. "You must indeed be inexperienced not to know that when a man ventures such a liberty upon so short an acquaintance, he must have a very low opinion of your intellect or your moral education. Perhaps he would not acknowledge this—not even to himself; but doubtless if he were asked to marry you he would answer 'no.' I do not say it would be the case with all men, but with a considerate and upright character it would, and such I have always understood Mr. May to be, and I would gladly see you his wife. Therefore, dear Lillian, let me implore you to keep away from him if you would win his respect, for that should ever come before true love. Promise me this, Lillian. Why should you hesitate?"

"Because, dear Mrs. Norton, I like to talk to gentlemen, and I don't know any one else."

"And if you knew fifty," I replied, 'you must be fifty times as cautious. Never give cause for men to compare notes with each other about your conduct. I once knew a gentleman who married a young girl of attractive manners, and who made her a most devoted husband, but confessed to her years afterwards that he was first led to desire an introduction from never having heard her name uttered by any of his companions, and yet she had lived among them from childhood. Do not think it is desirable for a young girl that it should be said of her by one, 'I walked home with her the other night;' 'I pressed her hand,' by another; 'She gave me this photograph;' and a thousand other assertions, true or false as they may be, made by these 'bragging-jacks,' as Shakespeare calls them. Oh! Lillian, I cannot have you speak

youth and maiden lame frittered away by your own indiscretion. A girl of twenty is far too old, if her name and levity of conduct be united."

"Dear Mrs. Norton, you blame me too much. I do not think I have been guilty of levity. I'm sure I could not help Mr. May pressing my hand."

"Lillian, you must have given cause for this, more or less, and if what you have said or done does not amount to levity in its strongest sense, you have acted most unwisely. Now I ask you once more to promise me that you will refrain from making calls upon any one during your visit here. I am in earnest, and if you will not do this, I regret to say that it must terminate within this week."

"No! no! Mrs. Norton. I promise."

"And I will trust you, Lillian," said I, after a moment's pause; and, with a kiss of reconciliation, we parted for the night.

What a load of care and trouble and anxiety I had brought upon me in a short time! My own daughters had been trained under my eye. Now here were two girls, dropped as it were into my care, of whom I had but little thought a month previously, and yet they were causing me an infinity of trouble, which I dared not tell my husband—so much did I dread his half-sarcastic, half-irritable remarks upon my diplomacy, as he was pleased to call it. I awoke the next morning unrefreshed from a troubled sleep, in which my dreams had been interwoven in the most grotesque confusion.

On meeting Lillian I saw at once she was subdued; and when Lucy proposed another walk Lillian refused to go, whereat I rather plumed myself on the impression my words had made on her—deluded woman that I was.

During the morning, when the girls were trying over their music, Mrs. Marshall, Agnes, and Mr. Stobart Marshall were announced. Before the confusion of introducing and greeting had subsided, young Marshall passed over to Lillian, took her hand, and said:—

"You see I am as good as my word. I gave my mother no rest till she brought me. I want to hear the song you sang yesterday." Then, seeing my vexed look, "Ah! Mrs. Norton, Miss Foster and I are old acquaintances;" and turning to her, "You promised to come to tea last night, and upon my word you broke my rest by disappointing me. How can you be so cruel?" and then, without waiting for reply, took up a song. "Ah! you should have heard Patti sing this. You will come to London this winter, Miss Foster, and I shall have the pleasure of escorting you to the opera."

It would be nonsense to repeat all the stupid conversation which he rattled on, regardless of reply. I thought it amounted to positive rudeness. Could this be the steady plodding young man who was reading for the bar, under the direction of the clever Seldon? I was so annoyed as to be almost incapable of answering Mrs. Marshall's commonplaces; but when I saw him standing by Lillian's side, and with the music in his hand touch her ear with it, and lift the braid of her hair, and look down in her face, and whisper something at which she colored, I rose up, and, going to the piano, said:—

"Pardon me, Mr. Marshall, but Miss Foster will play some other time for your amusement. Will you look at this Art Union engraving, and tell me what you think of it?"

As I spoke I turned just in time to catch a grimace made to Lillian, but he moved at my request, and as he stooped to look at the picture Janet passed near and quietly said, with a voice as low as a whisper, "Shakspeare's braggingjack." Mrs. Marshall was to far off too hear her, nor did I think any one heard it but myself, but on looking at young Marshall's face a ray of extreme intelligence came over it as he softly said to her, "And yet I've discontinued school more than a twelvemonth." Janet neither blushed nor looked confused, but passed on to Mrs. Marshall's side as if she had not heard.

Young Marshall presently sat down, and entered into a sensible conversation, discovering a mind replete with intellect, and the possession of a fund of information upon various subjects. Janet did not speak after this, but took up a piece of embroidery over which her fingers flew, while the suppressed smiles round her mouth showed how much she was surprised and astonished. Agnes and Lillian were talking together. Mrs. Marshall had come to ask us to a "young people's party," as she termed it. Alice entered the room as she was speaking. Mrs. Marshall held out her hand to her, and went on to say that there were to be no old folks at all, only young people. Alice said at once:—

"Then, dear Mrs. Marshall, I am sure we cannot come. We have never gone anywhere without mamma. You know she only seems like an elder sister; so, indeed, we cannot accept your invitation."

The good lady looked amazed. "Is this so, Mrs. Norton?" she asked.

"Yes," I replied, laughing. "My girls are too young to go out alone, even to your hospitable home, and my visitors, Lillian and Lucy, of course, will not go without them."

"We cannot have our party without your young ladies, Mrs. Norton. Mr. Marshall and I had arranged it. I am sure we will take every care of your daughters, as if they were our own."

"Undoubtedly, my kind friend, but it cannot be. My husband would not suffer it, and as I should be sorry to disarrange your present plans, we will come some other time."

However, not to repeat our lengthened conversation, it was decided that we were all to go on the Wednesday of the following week. That was giving us nearly a week for preparation. Janet, after Mrs. Marshall left, assumed a great deal of dignity; she declared this was her "coming-out season." "I wonder it any grand people will be there? I shall make an important conquest, I forewarn you all."

"And lose them very readily," I replied, "by being rude and satirical. Janet, what induced you to make so uncharitable a remark respecting Stobart Marshall?" I asked.

"Dear mamma, I do not know; it seemed to be some spirit of mischief within me. Really and truly, mamma, I did not seem to utter it of myself, but I could not avoid it."

"Yours was an ill-natured remark, not wit, but perhaps more pardonable in a young girl. Do not let it happen any more."

"But, mamma, how my saucy speech brightened up young Marshall! Don't look so, mamma; you shall not complain of me again."

The intervening days were spent in deciding upon and making up the ball dresses. Lillian and Lucy were no adepts at the needle, excepting in fancy-work—of no use here. We obtained the services of the dressmaker, and by the following Tuesday all the arrangements were complete. Alice, Mary, and Janet were to be arrayed in white tarletane, the two with colored ribbons, but Janet preferred white, and when dressed she looked as ethereal and charming as a fairy. For Lillian and Lucy, who had each a light blue silk dress, I had bodies made of tarletane; and, further than this, they expended their own money in buying sufficient material to make tunics. The day before the party they brought in some colored papers and made some small roses, with which they insisted upon looping up these same tunics. They made also wreaths for the hair, but the whole were badly made, and looked tawdry. I suggested that the tunics should be looped with bows and long ends of blue ribbons, and offered to defray the expense myself; but no, flowers they would have, and did, in spite of our united remonstrance. It was in vain that Mary told them they looked like girls who go about with shows; it mattered not; they attributed our dislike of their dress to envy, so there was no help for it but to let them follow their own inclination, and look almost vulgar in their attire, which, added to their bold confident manner, rendered them in my eyes very unattractive, and I feared they would appear the same to every one else.

Eight o'clock was the early hour fixed for our arrival; but previous to this no high-born English maiden or her anxious mother ever passed a more trying day than did poor me, with five young girls to chaperone, although it was but to a tradesman's ball. But both Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were of gentle blood, and could claim cousinship with a Cabinet Minister—a relationship acknowledged, and at least remembered, by their receiving from their grand cousin presents at the proper season. However, we did not know of their blue blood at this period. When evening came I felt almost too tired to dress, not from over-work, but from irritability in having heard scarcely anything else talked of but this party for the last few days.

We did not live very far from the Marshalls, but two flys were necessary to transport us. We arrived in due time, and were taken up stairs into a large room with two fires in it, where we fluttered out our dresses, then thoroughly warmed ourselves, and partook of coffee and tea enriched with cream and boiling milk, ministered to us on a silver salver by a Hebe, perfect in her neat and suitable attire, and with manners fit to render service to a duchess.

I have never forgotten the delightful warmth and sense of comfort that the room and its appointments gave us. Besides the dressing-glasses there was a large cheval glass, also a glass in the door of the wardrobe. On the tables were perfumes and essences, combs, brushes, and violet powder. There were soft and scented towels, and hot water in bright kettles on the hob of each grate. Adjoining was a small dressing-room, fitted up as a coffee-room, and as we threw off our shawls and wraps Hebe took them and laid them on a shelf in the wardrobe. Judging from the contents of the latter, the visitors were numerous; and as we were about to enter the drawing-room on the opposite side of the corridor, Agnes popped her head inside, and without speaking disappeared. In an instant Mrs. Marshall came in, with words of cheerful welcome, and we went with her into the room decorated as a ball-room, with its simple furnishings, its brilliant lights, and its elaborately chalked floor, executed in designs of a masterly character

CHAPTER XI.

The Ball—New Acquaintances—Cupid's Golden Shaft—True Love Unmistakable—Training for Work—The Visit to London.

About thirty young people were present, and four elderly ones, besides my husband and myself, had been asked, in all probability in compliment to us. The young girls were all, more or less, of the style of Lillian and Lucy—Agnes Marshall excepted. There were young men, who, feeling not quite at ease, took refuge under a half-sheepish, half-patronizing air, and young girls, full of life, spirit, and chatter, having a great admiration of themselves, yet looking out earnestly to be noticed. Though with all this the spirit of geniality had not come with the guests. The men kept aloof, the girls sometimes whispered together, and they all wanted, as Mr. Marshall expressed it, "warming up." He therefore proposed to open the ball with the old-fashioned country dance of the "Triumph." Two violinists—I had nearly said fiddlers—were engaged, one to relieve the other, and so the ball commenced, with myself, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Elwood, and Mrs. Hartwell, a sister of Mrs. Marshall, the latter declining to dance. I observed that Stobart Marshall had Alice for a partner, and Lillian's hand was claimed by Mr. May. I say claimed, because there had evidently been a pre-engagement. The rest were strangers to me.

When the dance had finished, and we were scarcely seated, Mrs. Marshall brought up and introduced two gentlemen whom I had not before seen—one as her son George, the other his friend from Cambridge. Never shall I forget the first impression I received of George Marshall; to say he was gentlemanly looking is just worth nothing. Goodness—positive goodness—beamed from every feature; he was courteous and refined, but even these terms give no idea of the man. Mrs. Marshall took her son's arm and went with him to each friend she appeared to esteem most highly, and having lastly introduced him to Alice and Mary, said:—

"Now really, George, you and Mr. Ewart must find out for yourselves all the rest of the people. Stobart will help you."

"Here I am, mother, in the nick of time. Does George want to be labelled?" said Stobart, and so in badinage and reply the three passed on. My eyes followed them. I saw them stop before Alice, and that George Marshall spoke to her, and from that moment the desire arose that he might be her husband. For the first time in my life I wished that Alice had been more beautiful, more accomplished.

Lillian and Lucy were in their seventh heaven; they were sought for every dance. Only one thing surprised me—Lillian and Mr. May were but once partners. I observed Alice decline to waltz with George Marshall, yet she was fond of waltzing with her sisters; but immediately afterwards, as a quadrille was forming at the other end of the room, I saw him lead her to it. As I watched his movements, his manner, his whole bearing, all the *preux cavaliers* of old of whom I had read came up in my mind, and culminated in Richardson's Sir Charles Grandison.

My dreams were soon at an end, though they had lived through the time occupied by the quadrille, by Alice advancing with her partner, her cheeks slightly flushed with dancing, her eyes sparkling; and with a gentle animation thrilling her whole frame, she looked most lovely. Seating herself beside me as Mr. Marshall bowed and passed on, she involuntarily placed her hand in mine, and with a meaning pressure, which told me that the romance of life had suddenly opened its pages for her reading. At that moment I am sure she never thought of me as her mother. I was only somebody whose confidence she was secure of, to whom she could impart all that had so agitated her nature, and that one pressure told the tale.

Mr. May presently advanced to ask her to dance, but she declined, nor did she dance any more that evening, though the excuse for this might have been in the almost constant presence of her attractive partner, who hovered near, engaging her in conversation, and in his turn amusing her with so much that must have charmed, for she was startled into exclaiming, "How early!" when her father came up with his scattered flock, as he termed the remainder of our party, and said it was time to leave. But there was more than our own in the train Arthur brought with him, for Stobart Marshall came with Janet, whose eyes looked radiant with mischief, while he seemed somewhat discomfited, and Lillian appeared as angry as she, with propriety, could be about anything in society. There were many riddles to be read in the evening's amusement, but in time I knew them all.

The next day found Lillian half sulky, half irritable. To Alice she never spoke, to Mary only was she civil, and to her she expressed her indignation at Mr. May's treatment of her.

"Never to ask me to dance but once! I don't think he has one bit of respect for me."

This conversation was uttered loud enough for me to hear, though the speaker was unconscious of it till she turned her head, and seeing me, her face was suffused with blushes of mortification. I took her hand and said:—

"Lillian, do not be indignant at a circumstance which your own conduct has produced. It was no more than you deserved. A man cares very little about offending a girl whom he cannot respect. All I can advise is that in future you will be more guarded."

"But one cannot be always prim and cross," she impatiently answered.

"You need not be either at any time. Be courteous, but be also retiring and modest; and should you entertain a real affection for a worthy man, still never show it in that way that he can speak of it until he has asked your love. Above all things, restrain your feet from going near where he lives, from placing yourself in his way. If you should be so indiscreet, his preference will dwindle to nothing, for that passion is short-lived which is born of anything but esteem."

"I am sure, or, at least, I think that no one would propose to me if he were not sure I loved him," she replied.

"That is true, Lillian; no man ought to do so; but where true love exists, in either sex, it is unmistakable, and is shown in a thousand ways, but never in woman's forwardness nor in man's impertinence."

"Mrs. Norton, how have I been forward, or Mr. May impertinent?" Lillian indignantly asked, and then immediately hung her head in painful consciousness of her former indiscretion.

"Lillian," I replied, "we need say no more on the subject, but I give you this advice—abstain from flirting, from forwardness of conduct, and from all levity of manner; for depend on it, as you sow these wretched seeds you will reap a life-long bitterness, either in a married or single life. In the former, your husband, having a remembrance of your conduct before marriage, will make a suspicious husband, who will place no confidence in your discretion either as wife or mother; and should you live unmarried, you will in your loneliness wince with the recollection that your own indiscreet conduct has brought you only disappointment. Let us say no more upon the subject."

Two days after the party I called on Mrs. Marshall, neither of the girls with me. George alone was at home. He appeared to be a gentleman of Nature's making, as well as of education. All that he uttered seemed so truthful, his manner so courteous, his whole demeanor so manly, that I was perfectly fascinated, and came away wondering what had bewitched me. He visited us many times during his stay of ten days, and charmed both my husband and myself. His brother left within the week following the party.

Alice, who was all life and animation at these pleasant visits, became changed afterwards. She was restless, and seemed to find no comfort but in continual employment. It had been suggested by Mrs. Elwood that we should have musical or working evenings at each other's houses, but nothing was fixed at the time. Alice and she had talked about it, and now Alice was eager that these meetings should be organized between the two houses.

With good Mrs. Elwood on her side there was not much difficulty, and so it was arranged that every fortnight there should be a social meeting at each house alternately, in which chess, music, and play-work should fill up the evening, and no expense for refreshments beyond tea should be incurred. This stipulation was not always adhered to. Nevertheless, it was understood that nothing more was expected. These meetings were very pleasant, but they were broken in upon by Mary's destination.

It had been a settled thing between us that after Christmas I was to take her to London, and see what prospect there was of her becoming a wood-engraver. Lillian and Lucy had returned to school, but not without such strong repulsion shown by the former to her destined career, that I had great misgivings as to how long she would remain with Mrs. Forbes. After they went Mr. May called frequently, but he seemed almost stupid—he had no conversation; and one day my husband thoughtlessly rallied him about Lillian. I certainly was unprepared for the shade of disgust which passed over his fine features as he gently but firmly repudiated the idea which my husband seemed to entertain of his attachment to her. That same night, when we were alone, Arthur said:—

"May is in love with Alice; I am sure of it. I am sorry if it be so. She is too young for him."

"And I am sorry for him, for Alice has no affection to give," I replied. She had never told me this. Nevertheless, a mother's eye can understand silence as well as speech.

"Who is she in love with, then?" he asked, in amazement.

"With George Marshall," I answered.

"Whew! This will never do, Mary. I know Marshall has high views for his son, through his family connections."

"With high or low views, time will show," I snapped, indignant that Alice should not be thought high enough for family pride. Arthur saw my vexation, and forbore to say more on the topic, but turned the conversation to Mary and her prospects. He was averse to my scheme of giving a trade, as he called it, to each of the girls; but not one argument would I listen to in depreciation of my determination. A melancholy circumstance had recently occurred. A father who had expensively educated his three daughters, or rather, whose education had been of that kind which had entailed expensive habits, had died suddenly, without making provision, beyond a small assurance upon his life for the sole benefit of his widow. The girls were adrift, each with a relative, but eating the bitter herbs of dependence. From this fate it was my earnest wish that my girls should be exempt, for such calamity can scarcely be called God's affliction. The children's sufferings are but what might be expected from their parents' heedlessness, or pride, because it has with foolishness been uttered that a girl loses caste by learning how to maintain herself. I regretted that Arthur did not see the same necessity as I did for averting this possible fate from our girls.

Both men and women think of their deaths as a distant event; and a woman can scarcely talk to her husband about what may happen after his decease. To think such a painful thought is sufficient to banish happiness, and misery to converse about it. I consider it equally a matter of principle that girls should be reckoned self-helpful by their parents as for the latter to take care that they should have set before them the opportunity of marrying if they can.

My husband did not actually oppose my proceedings respecting Mary. However, I knew I was acting rightly, and felt sure I should be guided in the means to obtain my desire. It was in the early part of February that Mary, Janet, and myself set out for London, the two girls delighted with their journey, though I noticed Janet was at times exceedingly thoughtful. At the station Richard met us, in obedience to a hasty summons received by him only that morning. He was full of questions as to our visit,—which we had not mentioned when he was at home,—and equally prompt with advice as to the best place for lodgings. We decided upon remaining at the hotel adjoining the station for three days, and Richard was to spend every evening with us. I can scarcely describe the boy's amazement as he listened to my project of making my girls self-helpful. "My sisters work, mamma? Time enough for that when they are obliged to do so."

"It is past time then, Richard; too late ever to be redeemed. You forget that without some training for life-work, however powerful the wish may be to earn money, it cannot be done, and it is now, while we have means to help and a home to shelter them if sickness or inability arise, that their energy must be stimulated to learn some art by which they may get their bread."

"But, mamma, you do not wish to make them strong-minded females?" he laughingly asked.

"If you mean strong to help themselves—yes. If you mean idle gadders, minding every one's business but their own, pushing their way, with all the assurance of boldness, into strangers' families, and talking about the rights and privileges of women—no. I wish it were compulsory that every girl should be taught some one thing properly, by which, if need were, she could win her bread. I am sure there would be less distress in the world."

"Why, mamma, I'm sure the girls will marry, and then all you are now going to spend upon them will be wasted."

"Well, they may marry, Richard, and then again they may not. There are two sides to the picture."

Richard sat for some time pondering over my words, until the girls entered from the adjoining bedroom. "And is Janet to be a wood-engraver too?" he suddenly asked.

Janet replied for herself. "I don't know, Dick; I think not. I cannot copy so accurately as Mary does. I do not believe I could even copy a letter perfectly. I am sure I should make great mistakes. I don't know what trade I shall take to. I think I should like to be a dressmaker."

Richard suddenly got up from his chair. "A dress-maker, Janet! What are you thinking of?"

"I don't see any harm in being a dressmaker, Dick. I can then make my own and mamma's dresses entirely, and become a very useful person, I assure you. With this knowledge and what mamma has taught me of household affairs, I should be at a premium anywhere—in the bush or among the Kaffirs, for instance. What have you to say against it, Mr. Richard Norton?"

Richard had a great repugnance to my consulting his friends the Armstrongs. He felt that they would think it so odd that his sisters should have it in contemplation to work for their bread, as he phrased it. Now it was upon these very friends that I had hoped to rely for information as to how I should act.

We were very tired the first night of our advent in Babel, in search of the useful not the picturesque; but, tired as we were, like the birds, we twittered and twittered till the last moment of our failing asleep.

Morning dawned with a thick pea-soup fog, only to be seen in its perfection in London. "This is the beginning of wonders," exclaimed Janet, as she sat up and rubbed her eyes. Then springing out of bed, and looking through the window, "Oh! mamma, how can we go about London in this fog?"

It was the same question I had asked myself for I had mentally determined to devote the day to sight-seeing. "Never mind," I replied. "Let us go to breakfast first. One thing at a time, and that thing well done, if it be only breakfast; then let another come as quickly as it will afterwards."

I will just mention here that the habit of prayer, which I had taught my children when infants, and which they had repeated at first as a matter of duty, had always been continued by them in a spirit of love and a feeling of entire faith, so that I need scarcely say how, before we left our room, the incense of *prayer in faith* had ascended from three hearts who only knew that God existed and God heard. All we had to do was to use the needful exertion.

We sat down to breakfast with light hearts, notwithstanding the dense fog. Presently a newspaper and a directory were brought us. The waiter thought we had asked for them. We had not, but we retained them. The directory was the very thing, of all others, for us to consult, but which I had not thought of. Carefully did we look out the names of the wood engravers, and Mary sat writing them down, and often wondering to which she was to be apprenticed. The morning did not pass wearily, for letter-writing home took up our time. At two o'clock the weather cleared off, with a cold, bright sunshine, denoting frost. We asked of the civil waiter what places of morning amusement were open. He replied that the Museum at Kensington was not far off, and to his mind that was the best. Accordingly, we took a cab and drove there after an early dinner.

[To be continued in our next issue.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, ESQ.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, JR.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH S. ALLEN, }
9 18 18t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or two dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for the grading and bridging of Washington lane from Hippole's lane to Domino lane, in the Twenty-first Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, in accordance with a resolution of Councils, approved May 25, 1860; and if the lowest bidder does not come forward within three days after opening said proposals, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 19 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 288 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.

9 20 17t M. BUZBY, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable. instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 6

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 23 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 2810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march or harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at
No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 fmw4m Principal

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 13 mwf1st Head Master.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL OF
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
No. 1108 MARKET Street,
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of
9 8 1m* Rev. JOHN McKELLWAY, A. M., Principal

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY Nos. 1409 and 1411 CHESNUT Street will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 125 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

MR. PERELLI HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, has resumed his lessons.
9 17 mwslm No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

CERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. 9 12 2m

THREE IMPORTANT AGENCIES.

THE CELEBRATED

Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,

The best and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made

The modern and extremely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE

GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13rp smw13t) No. 639 ARCH Street.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.

J. VAN RENSSELEAR, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 9 4f

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK, PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4,
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths,
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Canada), Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 §

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 §

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.

A SPECIALTY.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET.

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

8 25 smw6m)

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine LEHIGH VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT

SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old stand, J. S. McMURTRIE, No. 609 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 29 1mo

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 S. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.

SLATE WORK of every description on h

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—The regular stated meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council.—A petition was received from citizens asking for the opening of Fourth street, from Columbia avenue to Oxford. Referred.

A petition was received from citizens of Chesnut Hill, asking that the Congress Engine Company be located as a steam fire engine company. Referred.

Mr. Bumm submitted a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify property owners to pave the footways on Vienna street from Franklin to Memphis. Agreed to.

Mr. Spering, from the Committee on City Property, introduced a report, with a resolution directing the City Solicitor to institute suit against the Franklin Insurance Company for the amount of insurance on Moyamensing Hall. Agreed to.

Mr. Spering submitted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Highways to grade Albion street, between Race and Vine. Referred to Committee on Highways.

A petition from citizens asking that Columbia avenue be opened to Columbia Bridge, was received and referred.

Mr. Spering offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of City Property to have gas pipes introduced into the new Court House, and to have drains constructed leading from the cellar. Agreed to.

Mr. Omerly, from the Committee on Fire and Trusts, reported in favor of the confirmation of the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department for the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts. In the Fifth District there was a tie vote, and the Committee report this case back to Councils for action. The gentlemen reported were confirmed for the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts.

Mr. Van Cleve, from the Committee on Schools reported resolutions authorizing certain transfers of appropriations asked for by the Controllers of Public Schools. Agreed to.

Mr. Van Cleve introduced a resolution authorizing the Controllers of Public Schools to advertise for proposals for putting the Price Grammar School in a safe condition, and award the contract to the lowest bidder. $3000 is appropriated for the purpose. Agreed to.

The resolution from Common Council changing the place of voting in the Sixth Division of the Tenth Ward was concurred in; also, the ordinance relative to a summer uniform for the police; also, the resolution authorizing the paving of certain streets in the Twenty-fourth Ward; also, the resolution authorizing a reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Mrs. Miller. Adjourned.

Common Council.—Resolutions were adopted changing the place of holding the election in the Sixth Division of the Tenth Ward to the S. W. corner of Gebhard and Race streets; the Eleventh Division of the Fifteenth Ward to the N. W. corner of Francis and Shirley streets; and the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth Ward to Spring Garden Hall.

A petition was presented asking that the Taylor Hose be located as a steam fire engine company. Referred.

Also, one asking that a market shed be erected on Girard avenue, between Seventh and Franklin streets, to be used exclusively by farmers. Referred to Committee on Markets.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller.

The resolution was agreed to.

A petition was presented from citizens of the Twenty-second Ward, asking that the Congress Fire Company be located as a steam fire engine company. Referred.

Also, one from the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, asking an increase of salary.

Mr. Miller, of the Highway Committee, reported a resolution providing for the grading and paving of portions of Thirty-ninth, Mansion, Baring, and South Marshall streets, which was agreed to.

Mr. Little, of the Survey Committee, reported a resolution providing for a change in the grade of Lehman street, from Wayne avenue to Marion street. Agreed to.

Mr. Marcer offered a resolution providing for paving Rementer's alley, east of Tenth street and below Arch, with tramway stone. Adopted.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of City Property to report to Councils by what authority Hunting Park is used as a pasture for cattle. Referred.

Mr. Marcer submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Police to report an ordinance providing a suitable uniform for the police, to be worn in the summer. Referred to Committee on Police.

The resolution from Select Council in reference to the manufacture of a fertilizer in Morris street was concurred in.

The ordinance appropriating $10,000 to the Board of Health for sanitary measures, which passed Select Council previous to the summer recess, was taken up.

The bill was not agreed to—yeas, 14; nays, 22.

The amendments of Select Council to the bill abolishing the office of Commissioner of Streets was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The following resolutions and ordinances from Select Council were concurred in:—To lay water pipe in certain streets; instructions in reference to insurance on Moyamensing Hall; ordinance providing for the purchase of a lot in Twenty-seventh Ward for school purposes; resolution in reference to gas pipe for new Court House; ordinance to make a contract for iron pipe; one making transfers of items in the appropriations to the School Controllers: one in reference to repairs to the Price Grammar School; resolution providing for grading Albion street.

The ordinance making it unlawful to place manure on any of the wharves along the Delaware front south of Lehigh avenue and north of Reed street, which was introduced at a previous meeting, was called up, and referred to a special committee of five members.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $6589 38 to pay carters and laborers employed by Messrs. Hill & Smith, former contractors for cleansing the Northern District of the city, was, after a long discussion, postponed.

Councils met in convention, and elected Mr. Jacob Naylor a member of the Board of the Guardians of the Poor. An effort was made to postpone the election of Assistant Engineer of the Fifth Fire District, on the ground that there was no law to authorize the selection at the present time; but failed.

James L. Wilson was then nominated and elected. Adjourned.

POSTPONED.—The laying of the corner-stone of the Mount Carmel M. E. Church, at Broad street and Germantown road, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, was postponed on account of the weather. It will take place next Monday afternoon.

This new church will measure 50 by 74 feet, and will consist of a lecture and audience room. It will be built of brick and rough-cast, finished in Grecian style, and have two towers, one on each end. The lot, which measures 109 by 230 feet, was purchased for $4500. A row of dwellings will be erected upon the rear of the lot, the proceeds of which will assist the church financially. The total cost of the church edifice, when finished, with ground, is estimated at $20,000.

SANITARY VISIT.—The Sanitary Inspector visited yesterday a house in Mulberry alley, situated between Fifth and Sixth streets, and north of Race, in which he found five families, and their rooms in such a filthy condition that all of them had to be disinfected. In a back attic room a man resided with his wife and four children, one of them a boy seven years of age, suffering from cholera, and an infant very ill. The entire family occupied but one room, in which they cooked their meals, ate, and slept.

THE EXTRA ASSESSMENT.—The Assessors will meet in the various wards on the 26th, 27th, and 28th instant, for the purpose of making the extra assessment. Persons whose names are not on the list of taxables will have to attend to the matter on one of the days named.

MEETING OF THE "BOYS IN BLUE."—There was a meeting of the "Boys in Blue" at the raising of a banner at Fisher's, their headquarters, in the Twelfth Ward. Speeches were made by Corporal Thomason, Hon. Leonard Myers, and Mr. Detmer, the Representative of the Ninth District. At least one thousand persons were present. The headquarters being found too small, the meeting was held in the market-house, at Fifth and Callowhill streets. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, an excellent band of music enlivening the intervals between the speaking.

During the meeting the proceedings were greatly disturbed by a party of Copperheads driving a vehicle past and shouting. Mr. Myers, whose speech was broken off by the rioters, significantly remarked that a "one-horse team" was characteristic of such opponents. Another attempt was also made to break up the meeting by intruding and shouting. The offenders were promptly arrested. The banner on this occasion bore the names of the full ticket, from Governor to School Director, and is said to be one of the finest in Philadelphia.

COLLECTION OF PERSONAL TAXES.—Mr. O'Neill, the Receiver of Taxes, sent yesterday to the collectors of personal taxes in the various wards the following instructions:—

Sir:—In order that there may be a perfect system of action among the collectors of personal taxes, you are hereby directed to receive either a city or State tax, or both, as the voter shall elect; therefore it will not be necessary for any oath or affirmation to be administered by you.

BUCKS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The annual fair of the Bucks County Agricultural Society will be held at Newtown, Bucks county, on next Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th of September. Philadelphia visitors take the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Schenck's Station, cars leaving this city at 7:30 A. M., and 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The following nominations were made last evening by the Democratic Convention of the Third Ward:—For School Directors, full term, Dr. Pollock, W. Jackson, W. Armstrong; unexpired term, Captain J. H. Franklin, George Fite; for Common Council, W. Thomson; Alderman, R. McCloskey.

ACCIDENT.—John Weisner fell from a scaffold at the Reading Railroad depot yesterday afternoon, and fractured his skull. He was removed to the Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST ANNOUNCEMENT!

Capital Prize $30,000!

We have the pleasure to announce to the citizens of the United States that

KELLEY'S GRAND

NORTH AMERICAN

PRIZE CONCERT

WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE

AT THE

Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866,

OR YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

AT WHICH TIME

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES

INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS,

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS

Unabated rush for tickets. The demand continually increasing—29,000 tickets sold in a single day—The whole country on the qui vive—Orders constantly arriving from Maine to Georgia—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Slope—the North American Prize Concert in the van—its would-be rivals distanced—The public, with one accord, bestow their patronage upon the most reliable Gift Organization in the United States, and having full faith in the promises of the proprietors of A. A. Kelley & Co.'s North American Prize Concert, they respond liberally, and the indications are that on the 28th of September not a ticket will remain unsold.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

REFERENCES.—Tappin, McKellop & Co., Commercial Agency, Chicago; Lot C. Whitford, Wholesale Paper Dealer, Chicago; Sheldon & Co., Publishers, New York; John E. Potter & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.; James L. Harlem, Importer, New York; Van Valkenburgh & Co., Importers, New York; S. B. Cobb, Chicago; Crosby & Ainsworth, Publishers, Boston.

The Wabash Avenue Rink has been engaged, as will be seen by the following:—

CHICAGO, August 21, 1866

This is to certify that Messrs A. A. Kelley & Co. have this day leased the Wabash Avenue Rink, for the evening of the 28th day of September, and paid for the same the sum of three hundred dollars ($300).

J. H. JOHNSON & CO.,
Lessees of the Rink.

We advise all parties wanting tickets to send for them at once, as the books will be closed on Friday evening, September 28, and the drawing will then commence. All orders for tickets will promptly be filled.

Tickets $1·00 Each, or Five for $4·50.

Sent to any address by mail. Money by draft, Post Office order, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

ALL TICKETS SOLD BY

JOHN J. KROMER,

No. 403 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

UP TO FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866, WILL BE REGISTERED.

Address A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

9 21 3t] No. 107 RANDOLPH St., Chicago, Illinois.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN,

VERSUS

OLYMPIC, OF PHILADELPHIA

A GAME OF BASE BALL

Will be played between these Veteran Organizations on the Grounds of the Olympic, TWENTY-FIFTH and JEFFERSON Streets,

ON SATURDAY, the 22d Inst.

Game to commence at 2 o'clock.

Excellent accommodations for ladies, and good order secured.

Take the Girard Avenue, by the Fourth and Eighth street cars, Ridge Avenue or Union Passenger Railway. 1t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16S

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction 3 months.....$8·00
Terms for self-practice 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors BILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
29S UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO.....Lessees.
Doors open at 7 12. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
And last night but one of
VESTVALI.
VESTVALI.
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
On which occasion she will appear in a
POWERFUL DRAMA,
POWERFUL DRAMA,
And ITALIAN OPERA. ITALIAN OPERA.
ITALIAN OPERA. ITALIAN OPERA.
ITALIAN OPERA. ITALIAN OPERA.
To commence with
BRIGANDS.
BRIGANDS.
MASSARONI.....VESTVALI
To be followed by the last act of Verdi's Opera,
I MONTECCHI E CAPULETTI,
I MONTECCHI E CAPULETTI,
ROMEO.....VESTVALI
To conclude with the Orion specialty,
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 22,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, September 24,
first appearance of
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 21,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
Mr. J. S. CLARKE.
Tom Taylor's popular Comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
Asa Trenchard.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
The local Comedy written expressly for Mr. J. S. Clarke, by the late H. J. Conway, Esq., entitled
PAULEY IN AMERICA.
Paul Pry in Philadelphia.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the favorite Farce of
THE HAPPIEST DAY IN MY LIFE.
SATURDAY—MR. CLARKE AS DOODLES.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after to-morrow (Saturday) the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.
Monday, the eminent Comedian and universal favorite,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
ANOTHER GREAT BILL.
BENEFIT
OF MRS W. J. FLORENCE.
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE appearing in THREE PIECES and TEN CHARACTERS
TO-NIGHT (Friday), September 21,
"IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY,"
"THE YOUNG ACTRESS"
AND "THE HAPPY MAN."
FUN AND MUSIC IN ABUNDANCE.
In Rehearsal, "NARY-A-BROGUE."
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF
THE WORRELL SISTERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 21,
FAIRY BURLESQUE OF CINDERELLA
and GOOD FOR NOTHING. It

ROBERT HELLER'S
"SALLE DIABOLIQUE."
LARGE HALL ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
THIRD WEEK—FULL NIGHTLY.
Last week in this city of Heller's New Sensation,
"PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."
Every act new this week—Magic and Music.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 17 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 2m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage book E, page 170, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE CUTTERS,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 17 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore-and-aft-rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores and outfits.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this Department on application, in person or by letter.

H. McCULLOUGH,
9 21 mw8t Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS.—

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. Sixth street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1866

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 29 1866, for Repairs of Upper and Lower Government Wharves and Landings, at MARCUS HOOK, Delaware river, Pa.

Separate proposals will be made for each class of material or labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also upper courses of wharves, if required; the wharf timber and sheet piling of hemlock; fenders, sheathing, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron work; the rate per cubic yard for earth and broken stone filling, etc.

All materials to be of best quality, and subject to inspection and approval before being used.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and be certified to, as being good and sufficient security for five thousand dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves," etc.

Bids will be opened on Saturday, September 29, 1866 at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

For further information inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Major of Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. 9 20 6t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 17, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing October 1 1866, and ending the 31st day of March, 1867, inclusive, viz:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for use of animals in the public service, etc., at this depot, or any other locality within this command that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania timothy; Straw to be rye, best quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five ($5000) thousand dollars by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a delinquing contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage."

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
9 17 9t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 15, 1866

The Navy Department will offer at Public Auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 2D OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The John Adams, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Vincennes, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Fearnot, sailing ship, of 1012 tons, old measurement.

The Iroquois, screw steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.

The Port Royal, paddle steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement (hull only).

The Pontoosuc, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The Pampero, sailing ship, of 1375 tons, old measurement.

The South Carolina, screw steamer, of 1165 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Ibiscus, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The Spirea, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The Marigold, screw steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.

The Dumbarton, paddle steamer, of 636 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Pontiac, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The Iosco, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The Sebago, paddle steamer, of 882 tons, old measurement.

The Iritonia, paddle steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.

The Octorara, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

The St. Louis, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Princeton, receiving ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.

The Clymatis, screw steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.

The Althea, screw steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement.

The Kineo, screw steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.

The Cimarron, paddle steamer, of 860 tons, old measurement.

The Hornet, paddle steamer, of 898 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Boxer, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement (of iron).

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th of October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war "Dale," of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined. 9 17 mwf9t

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 6, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDER.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of October, 1866, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at JEFFERSON BARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis, Missouri, about five thousand barrels of POWDER, composed of cannon, mortar, and musket Powders.

The Powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
9 7 tuwf11t Chief of Bureau.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this section. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
9 3 tf President.

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 4 1

JAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7-30s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 s

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES'
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*, its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

but within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS

THOMAS CRAVEN, | ALFRED S. GILLETT
GURMAN SHEPPARD, | N. S. LAWRENCE,
LOS. MACKELLAR, | CHARLES I. DUPONT,
OBS SUPPLEE, | HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, | JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
CLAS YERKES, Jr.,

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 t

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr. | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 s

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of GEORGE H. LEVIS, that he has presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth and that a hearing thereon will be had before the said Court on the 5th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the morning. 9 20 21 22 26 27 2t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River and Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent loan '71	$95 000 00
125,000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90.550 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,350 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 0
$1,636,850	Par. Market value	$896,560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	1 21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other companies, $1132. Estimated value	2,918 00
	Cash in Banks	855 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	670 48
		56,635 3
		$1 253 030 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, | J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder, | Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, | William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose, | Edward Darlington,
James Traquair, | H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand, | Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig, | James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal, | Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper, | Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 19

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

Do We Vote for Men or Principles?

THERE was a time when, if his satanic majesty was nominated for any office by a regular Convention of the Democratic party, he would have had no difficulty in securing an election, did it happen that the party was in the ascendancy. That day, we are glad to say, has passed. The American people are daily becoming less a party people, in the old meaning of the word. No man can be elected to a *local office* merely because a certain Convention puts him in nomination. It requires something more than the endorsement of a regular body of elected delegates to command the votes of the great mass of our citizens. Whether we like the fact or not, it still remains the same, that in the city of Philadelphia every day lessens the power of party, so far as local issues are concerned. A year ago the system was fairly tested and fairly settled, and the votes of 10,000 Republican citizens were withheld from a certain nominee. Hereafter, it will compel the party caucuses to be guided by something else than personal friendship in their selections. We are sincerely rejoiced at this change in the old custom of never scratching a ticket. Forty years ago the system of "caucuses" was denounced in Great Britain by all writers who treated of American politics, and it is to the Rev. Sidney Smith that we must give thanks for being the first to defend the plan. He writes:—"That the leading men of a republic should meet together, compare notes, and recommend certain parties to the confidence of the public, is both natural and proper." But when, as of late years, this recommendation amounted to a command, and any one who did not obey was ruled out of the party, a petty system of oligarchy was established, and its defeat was rendered merely a matter of time. For *national* offices we never believe in that resort, and we can only recommend it under the gravest circumstances in the case of *local* officers. In voting for all national politics, and for all candidates for the national offices, we advise every one of our Republican readers to stand by the nominee, be he acceptable or otherwise. The principle, and not the man, is the matter for settlement. The questions which will arise for decision before the officers for whom you are voting will be those which affect the very ground-work of our Government; and in all cases we recommend the sinking of all personality, and voting for the platform. Especially is this true in the case of members of Congress. It matters not how weak a man is personally; if you favor his principles, vote his ticket. It is a small triumph for him to be elected, but his vote may cause a great triumph for an idea which may affect the very life of our republic. Fortunately, in our own city the gentlemen selected are such as no one need object to, be he ever so scrupulous. They are unimpeachable in their characters, and all four of our Congressional nominees are such as to meet support even on their individual reputation. The grand question of principle will cause a decision in favor of our cause.

But in *local* politics the question of voting for a man on principle does not apply. It matters little, so far as a man's ability to decide on mere local questions are concerned, whether he be a friend or an opponent of Congress and its policy. Hence, we are glad to see that the best men are being selected. The defeat of the objectionable nominee last year has had a wonderfully beneficial effect on the Union Conventions of this, and every man nominated is eminently fitted for the post. They are all honest men, and proven to be reliable public servants. Hence, our remarks do not affect this election, as the whole Republican ticket can be voted for by the most fastidious member of the party. But in an abstract point of view, and as a guide for our future selections of *local* nominees, we lay down as our maxim that no honest man is bound to vote for a candidate if he be a bad man, because a local party Convention has placed him in nomination.

Suffrage and Representation.

"THE Southern people are willing to give the negro full civil rights, to protect his life and property, to provide for the education of his children, to allow him to testify in all the courts, which is perfectly right and proper, but they are not willing that he shall control the ballot-box, and, by acting under the leadership of bad men, injure the whole race and sap the foundations of our representative system."—*Democratic paper.*

—Very well. But why, then, do the South and do Northern Democrats insist that the negro shall be counted in as a part of the basis of representation? If he is unfit to vote, he is unfit to balance white Northern men's votes on the floors of Congress and in the Electoral College. If he be not fit to vote, why should he have twenty-four votes in Congress and in the Electoral College, cast by his late Rebel masters, to neutralize the vote of the entire State of Pennsylvania?

This will not do. It is not just. It is anti-democratic and anti-republican. It establishes among us a "rotten-borough" system of the most infamous character. It makes the South a veritable oligarchy. We are willing to be more than just, even generous, to the late Rebels, but we cannot consent to make them more than our equals. They must be content with a fair and equal representation, according to their voting population. The "rotten-borough" system was an incident of slavery, and must die with it. Such is the voice of the people.

The Coming Triumph.

NEVER have the prospects of a political campaign looked brighter for the Union party than they do at this moment all over the country. The absurd and unprincipled coalition between the Democracy and the so-called conservative Republicans has proved an ignominious failure. The parties to it are already fighting each other with more virulence than they do the Republicans. Raymond and Weed say that the Democrats have sold them out, bag and baggage, to the Democratic party. The *World* retorts that Raymond has no honor or faith anyhow; that he is a mere political trickster; and that his real grief is on account of losing thousands of subscribers, who are dropping the *Times* and taking the *Tribune*. The *Daily News* says it never favored uniting with the conservative Republicans; that they can't control five thousand votes at the best; and that it matters little where they go.

The *Herald*, which studies public opinion as carefully as a good sea captain does his barometer, foresees the approaching storm, whose mutterings have just been heard on the Green Mountains, and in the pine woods of Maine, and bows in advance to "the voice of the mighty North."

The Presidential tour is over, and the net results show an appalling balance on the wrong side of the ledger. General Grant speaks a word in season, which the brave "Boys in Blue" understand as well as they did his voice directing a charge against the Rebels on the battle-field.

The opposition is thus utterly demoralized and broken down. They have no common rallying point, no consistent grounds of common action, no discipline, no great leaders, no enthusiasm, and really no hope of victory.

Against this motley and disorganized opposition, the Union party presents a solid and unbroken front. Never were its hosts more confident of victory, never more thoroughly inspired with the enthusiasm of a great and good cause. Constitutional liberty, the integrity and independence of the great popular branch of the Government, and the future peace and welfare of the country, are committed to its hands. It has just conducted the nation safely through the perils of a tremendous war; it now proposes to lay the foundations of a lasting peace. Its doctrines have their foundation in justice; its policy is inspired by wisdom and moderation; its triumph will be the success of order and good government. Let every patriot then lend his best efforts to the promotion of the good cause. Victory is sure if we but do our whole duty.

Vallandigham Speaks.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM, the great Democratic leader, made a speech at Warren, Ohio, on the 17th instant. He had some trouble with the "Boys in Blue," who did not approve of his sentiments, but succeeded in finishing his speech. His closing remarks have a general interest, in going to show that the present contest is a straight-out one between the Union party and the old peace Democracy of the Rebellion:—

"He declared his approval of the terms of peace made by General Sherman to General Johnston, and intimated that Hon. Mr. Ewing was the author of them. He said there was evidence on record that would some day be published, showing that the Rebels had offered to yield the contest two years before, on better terms to the Government than Sherman's. *That correspondence had been held with himself*, by friends of Lincoln's administration, with the President's knowledge, as to what terms of peace it would be advisable to exact. He said he heard from the first *that Johnson was not a supporter of the Union Republican party in sentiment;* that he had not deserted them, for he never was with them. He *had this from Johnson's own mouth*; that the Republicans knew it, and only put him on their ticket to make possible a doubtful election."

The Result of Pro-Slavery Divinity.

"BISHOP HOPKINS, of Vermont, reports in his annual address that the Theological Department of the Vermont Episcopal Institute is without students. The Treasurer also says in his report—'There are no young men in the diocese looking forward to the ministry, or preparing to enter it.'"

—What other result could have been expected? Bishop Hopkins, in his fanatical support of what the great and pious John Wesley denounced as the "sum of all villanies," has arrayed himself against the liberal and enlightened moral sentiment of the age. He has done what he could to identify Christianity with a system of horrible cruelty and oppression—one against which the universal voice of Christendom is pronouncing its anathemas. We do not wonder that the young men of his diocese turn away from the ministry of *such* a gospel. It is a healthy sign that they do. It shows that the fanatical pro-slavery teachings of Bishop Hopkins are estimated in Vermont, as elsewhere, at their true worth.

Clymer and the War Democrats.

THOUSANDS of War Democrats refuse to support Clymer, because, as General Grant says, he was a "disloyal" man during our great national struggle. He was forced upon the party by its extreme leaders. He is of the Vallandigham stripe of politics. Loyal men will not stand this. They will not be dragooned into voting for a man who has a disloyal record, and who boasts that he still adheres to it. Geary will get thousands of votes from the War Democrats. He deserves them.

Vallandigham vs. Grant.

Vallandigham goes for Clymer, because Clymer has always been his friend and supporter, and is of his style of politics.

Grant goes against Clymer, and says it is an "*insult*" to ask any Union soldier to vote for him, because he was a "*disloyal*" man during the war.

The New York "Times" on Clymer.

THE New York *Times* thus truthfully shows up the character of the Democratic nominees in this State. How can conservative Republicans support such men? The *Times* says:—

"In Pennsylvania the Administration candidate for Governor is one who, in his political action, resisted the Government throughout the war, who made himself utterly obnoxious to the loyal men who were struggling to save the nation; and his election, by the defeat of a gallant soldier who fought with heroism and honor for the overthrow of the Rebellion, is held essential to the vindication of the President's policy. The same thing is true, perhaps, in a less conspicuous degree, in nominations for members of Congress and for State officers of various grades throughout the country. The reason of it is clear. It has been done because the Democratic party has pushed itself into the foreground of the President's supporters, and has seized the occasion to reconstruct and strengthen its own organization, rather than sustain the President upon the principles which he asserts and in the mode which he himself pointed out."

The Union Men of North Carolina for the Constitutional Amendment.

THE unconditional Unionists of North Carolina have declared for the Constitutional amendment, ex-Governor Holden making a strong speech in its favor. It would require far less pressure upon the late Rebel communities to secure the adoption of the present amendment than was necessary to secure their adoption of the Anti-slavery amendment.

THE PARTY THAT ELECTED MR. LINCOLN.—The *Age* says that the radical party to-day "is *the party that elected Mr. Lincoln.*" That is true; and every man who voted for that great and good statesman should now vote with the radicals. The cause of the Union and the Constitution, of human liberty and progress, is as much at issue to-day as when Abraham Lincoln was our noble standard-bearer. Were he alive, he would still be our leader and champion. The men who oppose us now are the men who opposed Abraham Lincoln, who maligned and persecuted him while living, and who rejoiced over his untimely death. We are engaged in the same contest that we waged so successfully during the Rebellion, and our triumph this fall will be as great a Union victory as were the election and re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

MISDIRECTED ENERGIES.—Two officious ministers of the Roman Church waited upon Jefferson Davis, not for the good of his sin-stained soul, but to convey to him an assurance of affection on the part of the Southern population. They had better devote their time to absolving him of his guilt, for if the interposition of saints does good, it will need all those in the calendar, and all the angels from Gabriel down, and all the *aves* and *benedictes* through all eternity to get him permission to dip the tip of his fingers in water and cool his tongue, when he is tormented by never-ending flames.

THE Territory of Montana is reported to have gone Democratic. Montana was the general rendezvous, during the war, of draft skedaddlers from the whole West. A few years of regular immigration will bring her all right.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, September 21, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice; new 5-20s sold at 108¼; 98¾ was bid for 10-40s; 105½ for 7·30s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; and 111¾ for old 5-20s. State and City loans were unchanged; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95½; and new City 6s at 99.

Railroad shares were less active. Catawissa preferred sold at 29¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅜, no change; and Reading at from 57½ to 57¾, no change. 128¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36½ for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 57⅜ for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 65¾ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 33¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Fifth and Sixth; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 17¾ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 95 for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 147½ for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32¼ for Mechanics'; 101 for Southwark; 56 for Penn Township; 58½ for Girard; 90 for Western; 32½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 43¼ for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union.

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36¼@36¾. 28¾ was bid for common do.; 56 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56¼ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143⅝; 11 A. M., 144; 12 M., 143½; 1 P. M., 143⅜.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$4000	Cons'g R bds	91	100 sh	Reading	..s30 57½

FIRST BOARD.

$5000	US 6-20s 65coup	108½	200 sh	Sch N pf	..lots	36½
$100	W Ches 7s	98¼	14 sh	do		36½
$4000	Pa 6s	95½	35 sh	Pa R	....lots..	56½
$2000	City 6s, old iss.	95½	50 sh	do	.....b5	59½
$500	do	95½	50 sh	Ca & A	..scrip	42
$400	do new lots	90	100 sh	N Pa R	....b40	40
$8000	Sch Nav 6s	72. 90½	100 sh	Cata pf	....s30	29½
$5000	do	..b5.. 90½	100 sh	do	....s10	29½
$300	do	....1876. 76	200 sh	Green Mt. lots		3½
$500	Leh 6s, 84	90	200 sh	Keystone Zinc		1
$2000	Leh Val bds.	96	100 sh	McK & Elk		5
100 sh	Reading	..s30 57½	200 sh	Ocean	....lots.	4½
10 sh	do	57½	200 sh	do	c	4½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 143½ @144; Silver 4s and 5s, 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11¾; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The foreign exchange market was dull, but rates were nominally unchanged, and the leading drawers are more disposed to advance than lower them. Bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted at 107@107⅜; short sight 108 @108¼. The floating supply of bills is light, and there are few making, owing to the light exports of produce and the cessation of all but nominal shipments of securities. The quotations for American securities in London were as follows on the dates mentioned:—

	Sept. 14.	*Sept. 17.*	*Sept. 19*
Consols	89¼	89¾	69¼
United States 5-20s	73	72¼	72¾
Erie	46¼	45¼	47
Illinois Central	79¼	78¾	78½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, September 21.—There is a steady home consumptive inquiry for Flour, and holders are firm in their views, but there is no demand for shipment; sales of 500 barrels Northwestern extra family at $11 50@12·50; 100 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $13; 100 barrels St Louis at $14; and small lots of fancy brands at $14@16; superfine at $7·50@8 75; and extras at $9@11, the latter for fresh ground new Wheat. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@6 25. 900 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on terms kept secret.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat Market, but not much doing; sales of 700 bushels fair and prime red at $2·75@2·85; and 1400 bushels spring at $2 45; white ranges from $2 90 to $3. Rye may be quoted at 90c@$1 00 for Western; and $1 05@1 10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in good demand, with sales of yellow at 95@98c; and 2500 barrels Western mixed at 94c. Oats come in slowly and are in steady request; sales at 53@54c.

Cotton is held firmly, with sales of Middlings at 34@36c. for Upland and New Orleans.

Provisions are quiet but firm; sales of Mess Pork at $34@34 50; Mess Beef at $16@24 00. Pickled Hams at 19½@20c; and Shoulders, in salt, at 15@15½c.

Whisky is unchanged. Pennsylvania sells at $2 37; and Ohio at $2 38@2 40; 100 barrels in bond sold at 38c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—John Faro and Michael Lastico were charged with arson in setting fire to the house on the corner of Eighth and Christian streets, with intent to cheat and defraud the Phœnix Insurance Company, in which they had insured. These defendants took possession of the house in July, 1865. They set up an Italian hotel and saloon. It was alleged that these defendants insured their liquors, furniture, and fixtures for $1500 in the Phœnix; that after remaining in the place nearly a year their business diminished considerably; that they then set fire to the house, in order to obtain their insurance. It was stated that the fire occurred about eleven o'clock one night last July.

When the house was entered, it was discovered that the fire had originated by the burning of a pile of shavings, and other light combustibles, immediately under a small opening, through which communication between the basement and bar-room was had. After the fire had been extinguished, the smell of coal oil was exceedingly strong, and it was discovered that the tables, counter, and some unburnt shavings were saturated with coal oil. At the time of the fire one of the defendants was in Boston. The other defendant had left the house safely locked up a few moments before the fire.

It was also alleged that the defendants were insured in the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York for $1500, and it was stated that, from what was preserved and the ruins of what was destroyed, $1000 would have covered the whole. A list made out and presented to the Phœnix Insurance Company by John Faro was read aloud by the District Attorney, and was pronounced by the Surveyor of the Company as setting forth more than double the amount that was actually in the place. On trial.

In yesterday's proceedings Manus McClusky was charged with keeping a disorderly house. It was alleged that the house kept by defendant, on the corner of Seventh and Shippen streets, was a general rendezvous for drunken men and women, black and white; that these drunken people were continually fighting and brawling, rendering the place an unbearable nuisance to the neighborhood.

The defense alleged that the house was no more disorderly than any of the numerous others in the immediate neighborhood; also, that the prosecution was brought by a party of policemen through malice, not for the sake of justice.

The jury went out yesterday, and to-day returned a verdict of guilty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (or Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE!

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.

The citizens of Philadelphia are *especially invited* to assemble at

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE 21st INST., AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Eloquent Addresses will be delivered by the following distinguished gentlemen, invitations having been accepted by them to be present upon the occasion:—

HON. J. A. J. CRESWELL,
United States Senator, Maryland.

COLONEL F. MONTGOMERY,
Of Mississippi.

GENERAL J. EATON,
Of Tennessee.

CAPTAIN JAMES J. FERREE,
Late of the 9th Illinois Infantry

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. CODER, Secretary. [9 20 2t

ATTENTION! "BOYS IN BLUE." MYERS' CAMPAIGN CLUBS AND WARD ASSOCIATIONS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A Grand Torchlight Procession of the friends of Hon. LEONARD MYERS and the whole Union ticket will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, September 21, 1866.

First Division—"Boys in Blue."
Second Division—Campaign and other Clubs.
Third Division—Ward Associations.

The line will form on Girard avenue, right resting on Fourth street, at 7½ o'clock, and move at 8 precisely

Line of march: Girard avenue to Sixth street, down Sixth to Poplar, up Poplar to Franklin, down Franklin to Callowhill, down Callowhill to Sixth, up Sixth to Brown, down Brown to New Market, up New Market to Laurel through Laurel to Frankford road, up Frankford road to Richmond, up Richmond to Otis, up Otis to Norris, up Norris to Germantown road, down Germantown road to Girard avenue, and there dismiss.

The "Boys in Blue," Myers' Campaign Clubs, German Club and Ward Associations will meet at their respective Headquarters at 6½ o'clock, and their Aids will report, mounted, at FOURTH street and GIRARD Avenue, at 7 o'clock.

If the weather is unfavorable, the parade will take place the next clear evening.

By order of
Captain JACOB S. STRETCH,
1t Chief Marshal.

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD.—THE UNION Republican Citizens of the Thirteenth Ward will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7 o'clock, at FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD Streets, to take part in the parade of the Third Congressional District.
1t JOSEPH H. COLLINS, Marshal.

☞ COMPANY H—REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—Members will meet at the room on SATURDAY, 22d instant, at 1 o'clock. Parade to Harrisburg. A. P. COLESBERRY, Captain.
CHARLES J. TAYLOR, Secretary. 9 20 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MASS MEETING.—MASS MEETING AT FRANKFORD, Twenty-third Ward, on FRIDAY EVENING, September 21.

At a meeting of the Ward Association, the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to have a notice of the meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., published in the "Press," also to extend an invitation to all the different Ward Associations to participate.

The meeting will be addressed by the following eminent speakers:—A. W. Benedek, E. G. Lee, Major-General John W. Geary, and others.

EDW HAYES, President.
EDWIN F. DUNCAN Secretary. 1t*

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,
FIFTH WARD,
WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.
9 12 1m]

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

The Mail for HAVANA, per steamship STARS AND STRIPES, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, 22d instant, at 5 o'clock.
9 20 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

☞ CHICKERING GRAND AND Square Pianos—the most perfect and permanent instruments. New Rooms, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t4p*] WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

☞ THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE EMERSON COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS. Charming tone. Low price. Only for sale at No 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t 4p*] WM. H. DUTTON.

"SATURDAY NIGHT!"
"SATURDAY NIGHT!"
OUT THIS DAY.

SATURDAY NIGHT
FOR THIS WEEK WILL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL ARTICLES:

HOW NEWSPAPERS ARE MADE.
OUR MEDICAL SKETCHES
THE CEMETERIES OF PARIS.
JOHN QUILL ON "ORATORY."
RECOLLECTIONS OF CHARLES LAMB.
OUR NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.
JOHN W. FORNEY.
CHESS.
OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.
THE RULE OF THE IRISH KING.
TROUBLED SPIRITS.
THE STORY OF A HERO.
THE FUTURE PRUSSIA.
THE EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.
THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.
THE COMING CONTEST.
THE LOITERER ABOUT TOWN.
BRIEF AND BRIGHT ITEMS.
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.
CHOICE POETRY.
EDITORIALS.
INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
THE TON OF GOLD. Three more chapters of this thrilling story.
THE LADIES' PORTFOLIO, ETC. ETC.

The new series of "OUR MEDICAL SKETCHES" will be found to be particularly interesting to students and physicians, as well as the public generally.

"SATURDAY NIGHT"
IS SERVED BY CAREFUL CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY. 1t

PATEK PHILLIPE & CO'S
CELEBRATED
TIME KEEPERS.
—
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
SOLE AGENTS IN
PHILADELPHIA.
9 14 fmwtJ1]

FURNITURE.
—
GEO. J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.

A large assortment finished, on hand.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,
9 21 1m5p] Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT Street.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,
SMALL BEAN,
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

ALE! ALE!
WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 (3p) S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

MR. JAMES PEARCE, MUS. B. OXON, Organist St. Mark's, having returned from Europe, will meet his pupils on MONDAY, the 24th instant. 9 21 3t*

☞ PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 807 Chesnut street. Pianos retentered without removing, to sound as good as new. 8 21 1m rp

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN.
And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard washing rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1519 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No. 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1220 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP
WHOLESALE OFFICE,
No. 107 South FIFTH St.
9 18 6t4p

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.
—
SEVEN PER CENT.
North Missouri First Mortgage
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
PHILADELPHIA 9 19 12t

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
—
We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of
BONDS
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
HAVING FIVE YEARS TO RUN
AND
BEARING INTEREST AT
Six Per Cent., Payable January and July,
FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT AND STATE TAXES.

Convertible at Option of Holder any time before Maturity into their CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE LOAN.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
9 10 tf

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, J. Gillingham Fell, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, Henry C. Gibson.

President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st September 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills	$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement	50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	92 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of	$1 00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $2 a box or trunk per year; contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.

COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE in from thirty to ninety minutes, with little or no pain. Apply to Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week. 9 21 3t*

ENTERTAINMENTS THIS EVENING.

Miss Richings' Benefit.—To-night has been set apart, at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of Miss Richings, when the ever-popular opera of the *Bohemian Girl* will be presented. The cast is one of the strongest ever accorded to the opera in this city, and includes, besides the name of the fair *beneficiare*, that of Edward Seguin, Mr. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Wylie, and Mrs. Arnold. With such a cast the opera will be performed in the most thorough and acceptable manner, and its rendition afford a musical treat of no ordinary character.

Miss Richings' claims for a substantial token this evening at the hands of the Philadelphia public it is needless to dwell upon; but considering the fact that mainly through her exertions are we enjoying a season of English Opera, and that the expensive enterprise, thus far—to the discredit of Philadelphia be it spoken—has not been at all remunerative, those claims should not be overlooked.

In ordinary times an opera such as the *Bohemian Girl*, performed as it will be this evening, would be sufficient to crowd the house; but in the present instance the artists are unfortunately *American*, are resident with us, and rely on their own merits, *and not on adventitious puffery*, for success. Being thus critrival, their talents are not recognized as they should be, and they are left to struggle on as best they may, "pocket" their losses, and learn by sad experience indeed, that "prophets are without honor in their own country."

Could the Richings troop for the nonce be transformed into Bawlinis, Squallinis, and Screechinis, and exert but half their talents in "choice" Italian, the *creme de la creme*, the skimmed milk, and all other classes of American society would patronize them, and flatter themselves that they were doing a "big thing" for "*high art*" by so doing! It is, indeed, mortifying that the acknowledged exponents of true art among us should find it so difficult to obtain a recognition of their merits, when all that is necessary to evoke it *ad nauseum* is to assume "foreign airs and graces," and sing in a language unintelligible even to the great majority of those who can endure (!) no other conveyance for the transmission of "sweet sounds."

We sincerely hope, however, for the credit of our fair city, that the genius, the extraordinary talent, and the indomitable perseverance of Miss Richings will receive a better acknowledgment at our hands, and that a crowded audience this evening, at the Academy, will testify its appreciation of her worth, not only as an artist, but also as a high-toned, exemplary lady.

New Chestnut Street Theatre.—Vestvali, for her benefit, plays "Marsaroni" in the drama of *The Brigands*, in which she sings the delightful serenade—'Gentle Zitella." The *Scena Finale*, from Vaccai's *Romeo and Juliet*, will introduce Vestvali as "Romeo," in which character she will bring into play, as prima donna on the occasion, the most melodious contralto voice of the age. The Orton specialty called *Nursery Chickweed*, will exhibit Miss Josie's vivacity and *naivete* off to an advantage.

At the Walnut, Mr. J. S. Clarke takes his farewell benefit. He performs his great serio-comic *role* of "Asa Trenchard" in *Our American Cousin*, and for the first time here, 'Paul Pry in Philadelphia' in a new local comedietta written expressly for Mr. Clarke by the late H. J. Conway. The laughable farce of the *Happiest Day of My Life* will also be given. This is certainly an attractive bill. To-morrow Mr. Clarke's last night. He gives the original "Timothy Toodles" for the farewell performance. On Monday the celebrated comedian, dramatist, poet, wit, and philosopher, John Brougham, appears for a brief engagement.

At the Arch Mrs. W. J. Florence takes a benefit. As the lady is immensely popular, it is only necessary for us to say that Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will appear in ten characters in *Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty*, *The Young Actress*, and *The Happy Man*. On Monday evening the burlesque entitled *Nary-a-Brogue* will be produced.

At the American, the Worrell Sisters are still running *Cinderella* to very large audiences. Miss Jennie Worrell also plays "Nan, the Good-for-nothing,' and executes her wonderful clog-dance.

Robert Heller.—Mr. Heller, at the Assembly Buildings, presents this week the sensation, 'Playing with Ghosts," for the last time. His piano solos and magic are of a high order. To-morrow afternoon he will have a matinee.

Carncross & Dixey.—The Eleventh Street Opera House still reigns, delighting its many visitors with Ethiopian eccentricities. Lewis Simmons, who has announced himself as a candidate for Governor, makes his oration nightly on political topics, being greatly assisted by an old umbrella.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

Accident.—Joseph Read hurt himself very badly yesterday morning at the machine shop of Furbush & Gage, situated on Cooper's creek, about one mile from Camden. He attempted to lift a lathe end, but it slipped and threw him backwards, injuring his head and breast. He was removed to his residence, in Second street, near Taylor's avenue.

State Senator.—Mr. Edward Bettle has been nominated to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of term of service of Hon. James M. Scovel.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

Flag Raising at the Episcopal Mission House.—A pleasant gathering took place yesterday afternoon at the Mission House of the Protestant Episcopal Church, situated at the corner of Thirty sixth street and Lancaster avenue, West Philadelphia. The immediate occasion of the assemblage was the presentation of a large and beautiful flag to the Mission House by the Sabbath School of the Church of the Nativity. The exercises were under the general direction of Rev. Robert C. Matlack, Rector of the Church of the Nativity, and consisted of prayer by Rev. F. G. Maxwell, and brief and appropriate addresses by T. D. Thacher, Esq., of The Evening Telegraph, and the Rev. Robert J. Parvin; also the singing of several original hymns composed by some of the teachers of the Nativity Sabbath School. After the exercises within the house were through with, the students of the Mission House, with Rev. J. G. Amer at their head, ascended to the top of the building, and first ran up upon the tall flag-staff the flag of the United States, saluting it with singing a verse from the national hymn, "My Country, 'tis of thee," etc. The flag was then lowered, and the Mission House flag ran up in its stead. Several stanzas of the Missionary Hymn were then sung, three cheers given for the flag, and a brief speech of thanks made by Dr. Amer. The flag is a large and beautiful one, 12 feet by 20, of the best bunting, having a large red cross in the centre, surrounded by the words "Foreign Missions," and with four red stars in the four corners of the flag. The flag-staff is forty feet high, and standing on top of the building, is visible by the entire neighborhood. Both staff and flag were the gift of the Sunday Schools of the Church of the Nativity.

Of the Mission House itself a few words may not be uninteresting to our readers. It is the only institution of its kind in the United States, though there are some in England and on the continent of Europe. It is a school for the especial purpose of training missionaries. Its course of study covers a period of six years, embracing a full theological curriculum, and is shaped particularly with reference to making trained and efficient missionaries for the various foreign fields. Under the ordinary methods of procedure, many young men just entering the ministry are led, by the earnest appeals of returned missionaries and others, to devote themselves to the missionary field without due thought and preparation, and oftentimes without that special adaptation to the work that is essential to success. The result is, that after a short and expensive trial they have to be withdrawn—frequently with prejudice to their future usefulness in the post of the ministry. The Mission School is intended to guard against this evil by long and thorough training, with special reference to the missionary work. If, after entering upon the course of study, a young man finds occasion to believe that he is better suited to some other field of effort, he can retire from the Mission House without prejudice. No distinction is made in the Mission House on account of nationality or race. The missionary work does not admit of the idea of *caste*. At the present time there are in the House students from this country, England, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Ireland, Denmark, Poland, and Hayti.

This institution is under the care of the following officers:—President, Rev. Bishop Stevens; Vice-President, Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D.; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.; Recording Secretary, Andrew Wheeler; Treasurer, Charles B. Durborrow; Board of Managers for the year 1866:—Rev. J. W. Claxton, Rev. E. W. Macy, Rev. D. D. Kellogg, Jr., Rev. R. C. Matlack, Jay Cooke, Esq., and N. B. Browne, Esq.

The Jewish Holidays—The Feast of the Tabernacles—Its Peculiar Observances.—The penitential feasts of Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur being now over, it is held by those of the Jewish faith that the Great Ruler, as if to recompense man for the unusual privations undergone during the past three weeks, ordained a holiday, which calls for far less severe ceremonies than those which we have already described. This feast is the "Feast of the Tabernacles" or "Succoth," commanded in Leviticus xxiii, 34 to 43, as follows:—

"Speak unto the children of Israel, saying: The fifteenth day of this seventh month shall be the feast of Tabernacles for seven days unto the Lord. On the first day shall be a holy convocation; ye shall do no servile work therein. Seven days ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord. On the eighth day shall be a holy convocation unto you, and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord; it is a solemn assembly, and ye shall do no servile work therein. These are the feasts of the Lord, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations to offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord, a burnt offering and a meat offering; a sacrifice and drink offering, everything upon His day. Beside the Sabbaths of the Lord, and beside your gifts, and beside all your vows, and beside all your free-will offerings, which ye give unto the Lord. Also on the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord seven days; on the first day shall be a Sabbath, and on the eighth day shall be a Sabbath. And ye shall take on the first day the fruits of goodly trees, branches of the palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees and willows of the brook, and ye shall rejoice before the Lord your God seven days. And ye shall keep it a feast unto the Lord seven days in the year; it shall be a statute forever in your generation; ye shall celebrate it in the seventh month. Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths. That your generations may know that I made the children of Israel dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt. I am the Lord your God."

This festival, which commences on Sunday next at sundown, has, as will be seen above, several ceremonies quite peculiar in their character. First, the holy convocation or service in the synagogues; second, the sacrifice by fire of of meat and drink offerings, now made obsolete by the destruction of the Temple; third, the prohibition of servile work on the first two and last two days; fourth, the taking of four species from the vegetable kingdom; and lastly, the dwelling in booths.

The four species from the vegetable kingdom are the sprouts of goodly trees or "Esrog," a species of pitted lemon, grown in Corfu and the Syrian Desert; the Palmleaf branches or "Lulaf," Myrtle branches, three in number, each of which must have seven times three leaves standing down the stem, and the willows of the brook. These last three species are tied together in a peculiar manner, and every morning the "Lulaf," with the two kinds of boughs tied to it, is taken into the left hand and the "Esrog" in the right, and after a prayer for a prosperous season, waved three times each to the left, right, up and down, backward and forward, as if to wave the heavenly blessing from all quarters. This is followed by the recitation of the prayer of Hallel or Psalms, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118.

A circuit in procession is daily made around the synagogue by those carrying "Zulais," preceded by the minister carrying the Holy Scroll.

The dwelling in booths, though not strictly carried out to the very letter of the law in the changeable climate of this country, is still followed to some extent. These booths or tabernacles, or "Succoth," which give the festival the name, are to be built so that the canopy of heaven, the stars and moon, can be seen through the roof. This roof has to be constructed of lattice-work, covered with fresh leaves. Inside of the "Succoth" splendid decorations are generally fixed, such as golden apples, peanuts, oranges, paper decorations, and pictures, while in the centre of most of them dangles a "Menouroh," or seven armed lamps, made of silver or brass, which, when lighted, gives the whole a gay appearance.

Almost every Jew, who has a back yard attached to his house, has a succoth erected on his premises, in which he takes his meals with his family during the festival.

The first two days are strictly observed, while the five middle days are half holidays, on which, after the services of the morning, work is allowed. The fifth day of the half holidays, or *Hoshana Rabbo*, which tradition has stamped as a day on which the Almighty fixes finally the doom of those who have shown a repenting mind, or *Yom Kippur*, but have not yet consummated the repentance, is ushered in by the faithful with reciting of words of learning and the psalms until the small hours of the morning. During the morning services small bunches of willows are taken into the synagogue, and the leaves beaten off with a prayer that God might clean man of his sins as the stem is cleaned of its leaves.

The eighth day, or "Shemini Otzereth," and the ninth day, "Simchath Thora," or joy of the land, are close holidays. On the even of the first-named the faithful quit the Succoth for the year amid prayers, while on the morning solemn prayers are uttered for copious rain and prosperous crops.

The "Simchas Thera" is the day on which the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, are read through, which is done by weekly instalments of several chapters each. On that day Deuteronomy xxxiii and xxxiv is read in the synagogues. All the scrolls of the law are taken out of the ark and carried in joyful procession around the synagogue, accompanied by children dressed in their best, carrying baskets of flowers and flags. After the religious services, family and public entertainments close the series of festivals of the year.

The religious meaning of these festivals is plain. The Rosh Hashana inaugurates a series of penitential feasts, which are terminated with the Day of Atonement, and succeeded by the Feast of Tabernacles, the real and true importance of which is expressed in Deuteronomy xvi, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, where will be found a dictation to couple charity with the feast, so that if all these commands are obeyed man may rejoice in the "Joy of the Law" which awaits the faithful hereafter. The charitable Jewish institutions, the orphan asylums, and free schools are the principal recipients of the charities which are collected in the synagogues.

The Surf House.—It will undoubtedly be of interest to many of our readers to learn that that magnificent and popular hotel, the Surf House, at Cape Island, still remains open, and will continue open for the reception of guests for some time yet.

It is the opinion of many that after the dog days the seaside becomes uninteresting and devoid of comfort. It is proper that the public should be undeceived in so fallacious a doctrine. The butterflies and jack-a-dandies who frequent the watering places during the hot summer months, and make the pursuit of constitutional recuperation a cloak for dissipation, lose their interest as the masquerade balls and bustle begin to wane. But those who wish to view the old ocean in its most beautiful and sublime phases, and, moreover, to be free from the noise and confusion of crowded hotels, can choose no better time than the present, and no better place to "hang out" than the Surf House.

"Much Cry and Little Wool."—An affair occurred last evening up town which illustrates the happy facility which some people have of seeing what never existed. The affair occurred in Front street, above Green. One of the neighbors said she saw a boy on the roof of a house opposite. The story spread and gained in size, and an excited crowd gathered on the opposite side of the street, who imagined they saw thieves behind every chimney. After about an hour of excitement, during which time the police and others made a thorough search of the roofs of the row of buildings the thief was supposed to be on, and of one or two of the houses in which the thief was supposed to be, the crowd dispersed. It is supposed that the thief seen was an aspiring cat.

Meetings To-night.—The Union Republican citizens of the Eighteenth Ward meet this evening.

Eighteenth Ward Boys in Blue meet this evening for a parade, weather being favorable.

Eighteenth Ward Soldiers' and Sailors' Johnson Club meets to night.

The National Union Association of Twentieth Ward meets this evening.

Union Republican Mass Meeting at National Hall to-night.

A Torchlight Procession of the friends of Leonard Myers to-night.

There will be a meeting of the Clymer-Johnson Campaign Club of the Second Ward this evening.

Third Ward Conservative Mass Meeting to-night at Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets.

Fourth Ward Democratic Executive Committee will meet this evening.

Eleventh Ward Johnson-Clymer Association meets this evening.

Twelfth Ward Johnson Club meets this evening.

The Union Republican Citizens of the Thirteenth Ward meet this evening.

Soldiers of the Fourteenth Ward favoring General Geary will meet this evening at Mechanics' Hall, Coates street, above Eleventh.

Fifteenth Ward Johnson Club meets this evening.

Sixteenth Ward Democrats and Conservatives meet to-night.

The Coming State Fair.—Everything tends to show that no State Fair ever held in Pennsylvania will equal in splendor or extent the coming great exhibition at Easton, which commences on the 25th instant and continues for four days. During the days of the Fair Easton will be a sort of Mecca, and thousands of agricultural pilgrims will centre there to worship at the shrine of the great agricultural display. The Committee of Arrangements are straining every nerve to make the exhibition unequalled in attraction, and their endeavors will be crowned with success. The display of live stock of all kinds will be unusually fine, and a vast number of new and ingenious inventions will be exhibited. Mr. Longaker, the Secretary, is beset with applications for entries, and the competition in the different departments will be very great. Over $10,000 will be distributed in prizes. A number of first-class horses will be entered for trial of speed, among them the celebrated mares Mountain Maid and Fanny Allen. General Hartranft will have a feature at the Fair, consisting of his celebrated stock of fourteen thorough-bred Kentucky horses. These animals will be for sale on the last day of the Fair. The Floral Department will be beautiful, and present a scene of fairy-like enchantment. An immense tent has been erected for the floral display. The Horse department will be unexcelled, and as an *ensemble* the display will be something to be remembered. Railroads throughout the State will issue cheap excursion tickets, good for the continuance of the Fair.

An Interesting Match Game of Base Ball.—Those who are lovers of the manly game of base ball will have a splendid opportunity to-morrow afternoon, at the grounds of the "Olympic," at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets. This Club will play the "Excelsior," of Brooklyn, and from the well-known prowess of the Excelsior, who are aspiring for the championship of the United States, and the tried skill of the Olympics, we may look for a very interesting and exciting game. No expense has been spared by the Olympic Club to provide for the accommodation and comfort of spectators. Special seats have been provided for the gentler sex, whose presence always lends such interest to the game. This will be one of a series of match games which the Excelsiors are playing. In those between them and the "National" and the "Union," of Washington, and the "Pastime," of Baltimore, they were successful. It remains to be seen how they will fare in our city.

An Aggravated Case.—James Casey, a New York thief with a plurality of aliases, was arrested yesterday on the charge of attempted robbery and assault and battery with intent to kill. The offense was committed some time ago, in a car of the morning train from Washington to New York. The prisoner had violently assaulted and attempted to rob two gentlemen, Mr. Evans and Dr. Otis. He struck Mr. Evans down with a blackjack, and then kicked him in the face very violently, inflicting severe wounds and contusions. Casey escaped at the time, and was arrested yesterday at Seventh and Chesnut streets, being recognized by Mr. Evans, who pointed him out to the police. Casey is a professional, and is well known to the police. He will have a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

False Pretenses.—There was rather a curious case of swindling occurred yesterday. A man giving the name of Frank Evans bought four horses from a man named T. T. Kingey, for which he gave a check for $500 on the City Bank. Mr. Kingey went away in great good humor, thinking what a good bargain he had made for himself; but our readers may judge how his face lengthened when, on presenting the check to the teller of the bank, he was told that Frank Evans did not have any funds therein. Mr. Kingey, a sadder and wiser man, immediately put the affair in the hands of the police, and last night Frank Evans was captured at Eleventh and Coates streets, and had to deliver over his plunder. He had a hearing before Alderman Hurley this morning, and was held in $1000 bail to answer.

A Belligerent.—Thomas Carr is one of those men in whom the bump of combativeness is quite largely developed, and upon which whisky has a swelling effect, something after the same manner which "Jack Easy's" governor use to experience. On Wednesday morning, Thomas got into an altercation with a quondam acquaintance, and soon came to the knock-down argument that caused considerable stir in the neighborhood of Centre street, where it occurred. Thomas was arrested for indulging in his sportive play, and Alderman Good held him in $1000 bail to answer.

Wharf Rat.—One of these delectable vermin, named Elijah Morris, had the bad luck to be caught in the very midst of his depredations on Shippen street wharf last night. Taking advantage of the darkness, Elijah (what's in a name?) skulked down behind a crate of crockery, and opening it, soon had a goodly pile of nice new plates before his greedy eyes. As he was mentally calculating their value, the municipal uniform met his startled gaze, and all his visions of gain were swept away, and he was also—into the Station House. This morning Alderman Butler committed him to answer.

A Deliberate Robbery.—Geo. Linnen was arrested yesterday noon for stealing a box of furs, valued at ninety dollars, from a house in Third street, above Vine. He took advantage of the people in the house being at their dinner, and deliberately walked into the house, and going up stairs secured his booty, and was only detected as he was leaving the house by some of the neighbors. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held him in $1500 bail to answer.

Meeting at National Hall To-night.—There will be a large and important meeting at the National Hall to-night, under the auspices of the Union League. Fine speakers have been selected, and the meeting promises to be of the most interesting character, as the most exciting and interesting questions of the day will be discussed. It will no doubt be a most enthusiastic gathering, and well worth going to.

Stealing Shoes.—Margaret McCormick, whilst laboring under the influence of bad spirits, undertook to relieve the owner of a shoe establishment, at Tenth and Vine streets, of a number of pairs of shoes. Some children in the neighborhood saw her in the act, and informed on her, when she was arrested and taken before Alderman Massey, who held her in $700 to answer.

Sad Accident.—A young son of William B. Hood, Esq., who resides on Sixth street, opposite Washington Square, fell from the third-story window this morning, and was severely injured. One of the little fellow's legs was broken, but it will fortunately not result fatally.

Cholera.—The number of cases reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday was eight. Of these there were none fatal, all of them being light attacks.

To Dealers in Clothing.—We have the largest and most complete assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our goods will be found *superior in style, make, and fit* to those usually offered at wholesale, at prices equally low or lower. An examination respectfully invited.

Bennett & Co.,
Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market Street.

Important Sale of Clothing to the Highest Bidder at Public Sale.—The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, by B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer, their surplus stock of fine Fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, consisting of several thousand garments, Coats, Pants, Vests, and Overcoats, each article to be sold singly, commencing at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, September 21, and continuing at the same hour each day until the whole is disposed of. The goods will be open for examination on Thursday afternoon and early on Friday morning. Those who intend procuring an outfit for themselves this fall will find it to their interest to attend this sale.

Perry & Co.,
No. 303 Chesnut street, above Third.

N. B.—Every facility will be extended to purchasers in selecting garments of proper size before the sale.

August Seven-Thirties
Converted into
Five-Twenties.
Apply to
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

A Thrifty Young Man married a rosy young Irish girl, quite to the horror of his mother and sisters, but gave this piece of logic as the reason:—"If I marry an American girl, I must hire an Irish girl to take care of her, and I can't afford to support both." Just so, if a man buys the cloth for his clothes, he has to take it to a tailor to make into a suit for him. How much more sensible it is to go at once to a ready-made clothing house, like Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental, and get your clothes already made to your hands.

Mattresses and Bedding.—Special attention paid to this branch of our business by Mr. William Finley, long and favorably known in the above capacity in Philadelphia. All bedding intrusted to our care will be finished in the best possible manner, at
W. Henry Patten's,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Burnt Almonds, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

Spring Mattresses overhauled, put in order, and made up anew, at Patten's Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Twelfth and Chesnut is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

Don't fail to take advantage of opportunity. Get your Photographs made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

Furniture mended, reupholstered, varnished, and made up anew, at Patten's Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Compound Interest Notes, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, for Family Use. The Only Machine that both Sews perfectly and Embroiders perfectly.
Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.
Shuttle, or Lock Stitch Sewing Machine, for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Harness Makers, Carriage Makers, Latest and Best.

Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing.
Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing.
Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

HUMPHREY—ROESCH.—On September 20, 1866, by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Mann, at the residence of the bride's father, CHARLES W. HUMPHREY, Esq., M. D., of Bethlehem, Pa., to Miss CAROLINE ROESCH, of Philadelphia.

WILTBANK—OGBORN.—On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Dieh', dr. PETER W. WILTBANK to Miss PHŒBE OGBORN, both of this city.

DIED.

BAIER.—On the 19th instant, GEORGE BAIER, aged 55 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 218 Greenwich street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday, September 19, Dr. C. STANHOPE BISHOP, only son of the late Rev. David Bishop, of Easton, Pa., and brother-in-law of the late Rev. Ninian Bannatyne, of Washington, D. C.

The relatives, friends, and members of the medical profession are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 334 N. Tenth street, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, September 22. Services at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, at 4 o'clock.

McINTYRE.—On the 20th instant, JOSEPH, the eldest son of Andrew and Hannah McIntyre, aged 14 years 8 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, S. W. corner of Twenty-eighth and Federal streets, on Sunday at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

MORRIS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday afternoon, September 18, KATE McCLELLAND, wife of Samuel Morris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1234 N. Eighth street, on Saturday morning, September 22 at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

WALTERS.—On the 16th instant, HENRY CLAY WALTERS, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Shiffler Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, also the Templar Lodge of I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 120 Prime street, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

For a Wooden or Tin Wedding Gift send a Carpet Sweeping Machine, which, by taking up the dust as fast as it sweeps, does not grind it into the carpet like a broom. It therefore saves your carpet and your time. Sold by
Truman & Shaw,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

Plated Call Bells and Tea Bells of a variety of styles. For sale by
Truman & Shaw,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

Graduated Pocket Callipers for measuring inside or outside diameters without using a rule and which may be easily corrected when use or wear has made them inaccurate, for sale, with various other patterns, by
Truman & Shaw,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."—Instruments to assist the hearing at Madeira's, No. 115 S. Tenth Street below Chesnut 9 4 1m

Warburton,
Fashionable Hatter,
No. 430 Chesnut street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

None but the Best
Schuylkill and Lehigh Coal,
Carefully Prepared,
And at Lowest Rates.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
9 6 1m J. Evans, Broad and Filbert

Leedom & Shaw,
Wholesale and Retail
Carpet Warehouse,
No. 910 Arch Street,
are opening an entire new stock of
Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,
In every style and variety. (9 4 3m5p

Gold Bought and Sold
by
Sterling, Lane & Co.,
Bankers
9 6 t5p No. 110 South Third Street.

Law Department, University of Pennsylvania.
A term will commence on Monday, October 1. The introductory lecture will be delivered on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock, at the South College, Ninth st., near Market, by Prof. Morris. (9 11 tosct

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Discharge of Workmen from the Washington Arsenal—Pennsylvania Politicians Have an Interview with the President, Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.]

Washington, September 21.

Owing to want of work, some seventy of the workmen at Washington Arsenal were discharged yesterday, and there will be a general discharge on the first of September.

Hon. Samuel Randall and other Pennsylvania politicians had an interview with President Johnson yesterday. There seems to be some dissatisfaction amongst Administration men in Philadelphia in regard to recent Philadelphia appointments.

The Bank of Upper Canada.

Toronto, September 21.—It is announced that the Bank of British North America will protest the letters of credit from English bankers on the Bank of Upper Canada. The directors of the Bank of Upper Canada have not decided what course to pursue, but it is thought the institution will be wound up by the assignees. The bills of the suspended bank are selling at from 30 to 40 per cent. discount.

The Fenian Excitement in England.

Port au Basque, September 21, 10 A. M.—A large steamer, barque-rigged, is passing west. She is supposed to have British troops on board for Canada.

Arrival of the Edinburg.

New York, September 21.—The steamer *Edinburg* arrived to-day from Liverpool.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, September 21.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Illinois Central scrip, 121½; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 106½; Reading, 114½; Hudson River, 120; Canton, 54; Virginia 6s, 70; Erie, 75½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 59½; United States Coupons 1881, 111½; do. 1862, 111½; do 1865, 108½; Ten-forties, 97½; Treasury notes, 106@106½; Gold, 143½.

EUROPE.

Pius the Ninth May Seek Shelter from England.

From the Paris Monde (Ultramontane Organ), Sep. 4.

It is extremely doubtful whether Pius IX can live in Rome with Victor Emanuel. The primitive Church is cited as an example. But the example shows the impossibility of the joint habitation of the martyrdom of so many Popes for three hundred years, and by the voluntary exile of Constantine to Byzantium. And it is in the name of liberty that persecution is offered as an ideal to the Church. If it be a part of the arrangements of Victor Emanuel to leave the Pope a portion of Rome, that portion will be lessened every day, and Pius IX would be about as free in the Vatican as Louis XVI in the Tuileries or the tower of the Temple. A residence at Malta would secure to both him and his cardinals more complete liberty.

The Pope will consult the interest of the Church alone, but should he ask France to keep her troops at Rome for a year or two longer, it is probable that France will refuse, were it only to dispel the dark cloud which the exile of Pius IX would cast over the exposition of 1867. * * * We cannot see indeed what is to prevent the Italian revolution from ascending the capitol. France abandons Rome: Austria makes advances to King Victor Emanuel; all the Catholic powers become more and more entangled in revolutionary embarrassments under the pretext of caping from that of the Roman question, Christian princes seem more disposed to ally themselves with the revolution than to rise in defense of the Holy Father and the Catholic Church.

Rome, then, for one reason or another is really abandoned by men. It is quite natural, therefore, that the Cialdinis, Ricasolis, and Garibaldis should prepare their moral means for taking possession of it. The only power which the revolution has now to fear is God. But what is God in the eyes of certain persons who are in the high places of power? A child's scarecrow. All this is horrible, but it is true.

The French Cabinet—The Appointment of the Marquis de Moustier as Foreign Minister—Its Diplomatic Tendency and Significance.

Paris (Sept. 4) Correspondence of London Times.

The *Temps* thinks it rather difficult to penetrate the motives which rendered necessary the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and to assign a significance to the choice of M. de Moustier as his successor. In 1855 M. Drouyn de Lhuys resigned, after the rupture of the Vienna Conference, and the following year he also withdrew from the Senate. He returned to office in 1862. The negotiations relating to the affairs of Poland and Schleswig-Holstein, the September Convention, the evacuation of Mexico, are the most remarkable acts of his last period of office.

The *Temps* sums up as follows the conjectures and remarks that have been current among the public during the last two days:—"The opinion has lately spread that M. Drouyn de Lhuys advocated energetic representations with respect to the aggrandizement of Prussia, and would have pushed them pretty far. Nevertheless, it would perhaps be hazardous to consider the change of men just accomplished as the indication of improved relations with Prussia. We must not forget that the Constitution admits of no ministerial responsibility.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who puts his name to the Convention of the 15th of September, was certainly not, personally, an adversary of the Holy See, nor even of the French occupation of Rome. The Marquis de Moustier was formerly Minister of France in Prussia, where he was replaced by the Prince of La Tour d'Auvergne. Has his old connection with the Court of Berlin anything to do with the choice made of him as Minister of Foreign Affairs? Does his experience of the affairs of the East give value to his assistance in the anticipated event of a revival of the Eastern question? We ask these questions, but we do not pretend to answer them.

It is not surprising that people should make rather far-fetched conjectures as to the motive of M. de Moustier's appointment, for of all the French diplomatists now occupying important posts, he is, perhaps, the one of whom the world has heard least; but he is said to be a man of intelligence, and perhaps it is only want of opportunity that has prevented his particularly distinguishing himself. He was not a popular man in Berlin, where he was resident from March, 1853, to the end of 1859. He was then accredited to Vienna, remained there less than two years, was replaced by the Duke de Grammont, and went to Constantinople.

History of a Drinking Club.—Some years ago, in a large town in the west of Scotland, there existed a drinking club of upwards of twenty members, all of whom belonged to the middle classes of society. The club had a great influence in municipal affairs, and several of its members were elected to fill posts in the town council. The drinking was carried on to a fearful extent in the tavern where they met. The members were to be found often in the club-room at all hours of night and day. Their drinking was often connected with such noisy mirth as to attract the attention of the passers-by. The club was broken up. Two of its members were sent to a lunatic asylum. One jumped from a window and killed himself; one walked or fell into the water and was drowned; one was found dead in a public house; one died of delirium tremens; upwards of ten became bankrupt; four died ere they had lived half their days,

CANADA.

The Great Review in Honor of General Meade and Staff on the Champs de Mars—How the Canadians Expect to Make General Meade an Anti-Fenian.

Montreal, C. E., September 19.—To-day all the regular force in this city was ordered to prepare for review, the design being to do General Meade honor for the faithful execution of his duties during the late attack upon the province.

The ground chosen for the review is the old Champs de Mars, which, one hundred years ago or more, was used by the French as their parade ground. It is about four hundred yards long, by one hundred and fifty wide, and lies in the heart of the city, forming a little plateau on the rear slope of the first one of the two cotes which, with the hollow between them, constitute the site of their city. There are two banks, the one stepping as it were from Notre Dame street to the Champs, and the other from the ground to Craig street. On the first bank have been laid steps, which can serve as seats for the people who come to look upon any military pageant such as that of to-day.

At 10 o'clock the troops began to march into the Champs, and in twenty minutes they were all there. The force consisted of two batteries (twelve guns), breech-loaders, and three battalions, namely, the 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers, 25th King's Own Borderers (regiment of the line), and the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade. The newly arrived troops were not present. The whole made a force of about eighteen hundred men. On reaching the ground they were formed into contiguous columns of battalions, and awaited the

Arrival of General Meade,

who came on the ground a few minutes later. He was mounted on the Brigade Major's horse, but his two aids came on foot. As the General approached the right of the line, band after band struck up, and when he got opposite to General Lindsay, that officer and his staff saluted him. General Lindsay then, after a few words with the distinguished visitor, proposed to defile the whole force before him in slow time. It was put on march, and corps after corps passed before the General, the officers saluting, and he returning the salute as he was wont to do with the divisions of the Army of the Potomac. This over, the troops defiled in quick time, and then in double quick, the three bands of the infantry being united and standing in the centre of the Champs.

As the two batteries went by him, General Meade expressed to General Lindsay his admiration of their efficiency and the perfection of their appointments. It was with this arm and the rifle battalion that he seemed to be most struck. After the defilement the 23d Regiment was put through the bayonet exercise, which the men performed very well, though, as I have before observed, there are too many thrusts and parries—more than would be used in warfare. With this exhibition of good drill General Meade seemed to be well satisfied, and at the end of every movement frankly gave his praise of the drill and steadiness shown by the men.

There were about four thousand people upon the ground, and at the bayonet drill they gave a cheer and made plaudits with their hands, at which the men of the 23d were gratified.

After this an Armstrong gun of one of the two batteries was shown General Meade, and as he walked over to it his two aids were also led by one of General Lindsay's staff to examine the gun. Every explanation was given by General Lindsay and Colonel Pipon. It was worked by its gunners in the presence of the three American officers, who looked on and watched the gun with attention. This gun forms the best part of a British force. It is a very good one, and as long as it would continue in good order it would be very destructive to an enemy. The rifling of the gun is fine, and, to avoid injuring the grooves, rings of lead are placed on the shell, that the part which reels against the bore may be softer metal than itself. This renders the ammunition expensive and not easily to be replaced.

After the examination of the breech-loading gun was over, General Meade returned to the saluting point and looked on at a number of manœuvres made by the force, all of which were executed with the precision and steadiness that denote the soldiers of the British army. This over, the General left the ground, apparently well pleased with the exercises in his honor.

The weather was not all that could have been desired, the sky being lowering. Drops of rain fell at intervals. It was also cold, and the day was more like one in the end of the fall than one in September—but at this season the weather seems "out of joint."

This afternoon General Meade will hold a reception, and all those who desire to pay their respects to him will have an occasion to do so at the St. Lawrence Hall.

All this attention is shown to General Meade in the hope that it will dispose him well towards the Canadians, and render him anti-Fenian.

General Meade intends leaving to-morrow for Plattsburg.—*New York Herald.*

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 21

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Sch Nav 6s	72. 90½	29 sh Cam & Amb	128½
$6000 Phil 6s new	99	10 sh 2d & 3d R R	88

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Constitutional Amendment—Hon. James Brooks and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on the Same Platform.

From the Herald.

The Hon. James Brooks, through the columns of an obscure journal made up of second-hand materials—a sort of shoddy newspaper—has come out with a flippant little stump speech against the Constitutional amendment now before the States for their ratification. He does not like it. Neither does the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, nor General B. F. Butler, nor Wendell Phillips, nor any of the tribe of radical leaders. Nor is it the first time or the second in which Mr. Brooks and Mr. Stevens have been found pulling together. On the District of Columbia Negro Suffrage bill in the House of Representatives, early in the last session, when the conservative Republicans, with the help of the Democrats, could have defeated Stevens on the test question, Stevens carried his point with the aid of the Democratic vote, including the vote of Mr. Brooks. Again, towards the close of the session, when his Constitutional amendment as first reported was before the House, the Democrats came to the rescue of Stevens, and enabled him to carry his point against the moderate Republicans.

The test question was upon the third section of the amendment as originally reported, disfranchising till the 4th of July, 1867, every man guilty of voluntarily giving aid and comfort to the Rebellion. This was the ultimatum of Stevens. The most ferocious of all his violent speeches was his terrible closing speech against any surrender of this condition. It was to him the pith and substance of the amendment, and this plan of Congress, he protested, would be a surrender to the Rebels if shorn of this sweeping disfranchisement. A Republican member desired to make a motion to strike out this third section; but Stevens interposed the previous question, which, if adopted, cuts off all motions to amend, and brings the House at once to the main question.

With the aid of the Democrats the conservative Republicans could have voted down the previous question; but a sufficient number of the Democrats preferred to support the motion of Stevens, and thus they carried his plan through the House. We cannot find the name of Mr. Brooks in these proceedings, but the votes of his fellow-Democrats who voted for the previous question and his dodging are enough to fix his position. This sweeping disfranchisement of the Stevens plan was stricken out in the Senate, where the amendment was put into its present shape; but the country owes nothing to Mr. Brooks for the modification. The amendment as it now stands is not his plan, nor is it the plan of Mr. Stevens. Both these men, we take it, dislike this amendment because it does not suit the factious purposes of either to bring this business to a speedy and decisive settlement.

Against the warnings of Stevens and the flippant objections of Brooks we urge upon the politicians and white people of the Southern States the adoption of this Constitutional amendment. The public mind of the North is not in the mood for a repetition of the supercilious, imperious, and insolent demands of such Southern fire-eaters and revolutionists as defeated the great object of the Border State Peace Convention of 1861. We have had enough of the folly of domineering Southern fire-eaters, and enough of the fanaticism of Northern radicals, and we want peace; and we can get it in the restoration of the Union on the basis of this peace ultimatum of the Republican conservatives of Congress. We feel entirely justified in admonishing the Southern States that delay is dangerous to them; that if they reject these conditions of Congress they will be far more likely to get something much worse instead of anything better; that a State Government, according to the Supreme Court, if recognized by Congress, is the State; that if not recognized by Congress, there is no appeal but to the next Congress, and that in such an appeal there is no living chance of anything better than this amendment for the excluded States.

It is the victorious party in a war that dictates the treaty of peace; and as the terms of restoration and peace offered to the South by Congress propose nothing of confiscation, no enforcement of negro suffrage, no vengeance, no exclusion from Federal offices that cannot be remedied, no disfranchisements, but only those securities deemed necessary for the safety of the national treasury, the liberty of the blacks, and the future peace of the Union, we would appeal to the excluded Southern States to come into the general Government as fast as possible on these generous terms offered through Congress by the victorious North. We urge this course because it is abundantly manifest that nothing less will satisfy the great dominant Union war party and Congressional peace party of the North.

The Napoleonic Manifesto.

From the Tribune.

Paris telegrams of the 17th and 18th of September inform us that the French Government has issued the manifesto on the recent occurrences in Europe, which has for some time been expected. It is in the form of a circular, and has, according to general belief, been drawn up by Napoleon himself.

The abstract of the circular which is given by the cable telegram is too brief and obscure to convey fully the meaning and significance of this important document. Its main object, however, is clearly to assure Europe of the thoroughly pacific intentions of Louis Napoleon. It goes so far as to represent the recent changes in Europe as favorable to France. It again announces that the Franco-Italian Convention, concerning the evacuation of Rome, will be faithfully carried out. Finally, it again hints, as the despatch says, at "the annexation of people of the same language and interests to any of the powers of Europe."

The pacific spirit of the circular is in full accord with the policy professed by France during the last month. Whatever may have been the character of the negotiations between France and Prussia, concerning the cession of territory by the latter to the former—the matter is still far from being cleared up—from the time when the Prussian Government declared its determination not to cede an inch of German soil, all the public manifestations of the French Government have professed a desire to maintain peace, and an acquiescence in the successes obtained by Prussia and Italy. The resignation of Drouyn de Lhuys had, according to the common belief of the Paris press, the same meaning. Drouyn de Lhuys, who, during his whole political life has been anxious to be on good terms with the Catholic party, was believed to sympathize strongly with Austria and with the Pope, and to be on that account a very determined opponent of the aggrandizement of Prussia and of the evacuation of Rome. The circular assures us, with regard to these two important questions, that France will take no offense at the growth of Prussia, and no longer force the temporal dominion of the Pope upon an unwilling people.

If these assurances could be accepted with entire confidence, they would indeed remove some of the greatest dangers to the peace of Europe. No one can doubt that the Prussian Government and the German people will continue their efforts for completing the national unity of Germany, with or without the consent of France. If France at any future time should try to interfere in this movement, it must, without fail, bring on a fearful struggle. On the contrary, if France will allow the Germans to enjoy the same national unity which has long been enjoyed by England, France, Spain, Russia, and other nations, the Germans will soon and without difficulty achieve their object. The same is the case in Italy. The effort of France to save any kind of sovereignty for the Pope must lead to serious difficulties with Italy, while her non-interference in Italian affairs would settle the German question in less than a month, and give to Europe a new guarantee of peace.

In conclusion, the circular hints at the well-known opinions of Napoleon concerning the nationality question. If the doctrine which is expressed in the circular was sincerely carried out, if people of the same language and interests which are now separated from the main trunk of their nation were allowed to rejoin their kindred, the nationality principle would become the redress of the greatest wrongs which have been suffered by European peoples, and the most efficient preparation for a lasting peace. But in the present position of European politics, the nationality doctrine is oftener used by ambitious princes as a pretext for acts of violence, than by uninterested statesmen as a means to promote harmony between nations, and to promote the interests of peace. In the mouth of Napoleon the reassertion of this principle may, therefore, mean either an appeal to the sympathies of the noblest patriots of the European countries, or a loophole for returning, when a suitable opportunity offers, from the professions of peace to the arbitrament of the sword.

The failing health of Napoleon makes it probable that he is more intent upon securing the continuance of his dynasty than upon risking uncertain wars. While at a more favorable juncture of circumstances he would hardly resist the temptation to risk a war for the rectification of the French frontier, there are many reasons to believe that his present professions of peaceable designs are sincere.

Supporting for Office Men who Have Been Disloyal.

From the Times.

General Grant is reported by a correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* to have made, in a conversation with him, the following remarks:—

"He said that, without expressing any views of his own for or against the Johnson policy, he yet felt it to be a misfortune for Mr. Johnson that the advocates of his policy in States through which he had just passed, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, had in some instances put on their ticket men who in 1861 and 1862 had been guilty of known disloyalty to the Government; because (and this was said in a very emphatic manner) he felt that to ask men whose sons had shed their blood for the Union to vote for men who had been disloyal to it, was the greatest insult that could be offered.

"Southern men he could make allowances for, and he could ride through the South, and get on a platform and shake hands in friendship with such men as Lee, Johnson, or Forrest, because, though they had been almost educated into secession, they were now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. But he did not feel that way towards Northern men who had once been disloyal, and neither desired to associate with them nor have them for his friends. No such men could have his support, nor ought they to be supported by Mr. Johnson's friends throughout the Northern States. He particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectionable class of men, Heister Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, saying that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, of at one time known disloyalty, against another who had served four years in the Union army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, was a gross insult. If men desired to support Mr. Johnson's policy let them, but, at all events, let them vote only for such men as were true to their country in 1861."

Nothing could be more just or sensible. Nothing has contributed more (and very many things have contributed much), towards alienating popular favor and support from the just and liberal policy of the President towards the South, than the action of those who claim to be his friends in this respect. It has proved, indeed, as General Grant styles it, "a misfortune for the President," and, we may add, for the country also. In Pennsylvania the Administration candidate for Governor is one who, in his political action, resisted the Government throughout the war, who made himself utterly obnoxious to the loyal men who were struggling to save the nation; and his election, by the defeat of a gallant soldier who fought with heroism and honor for the overthrow of the Rebellion, is held essential to the vindication of the President's policy. The same thing is true, perhaps in a less conspicuous degree, in nominations for members of Congress and for State officers of various grades throughout the country.

The reason of it is clear. It has been done because the Democratic party has pushed itself into the foreground of the President's supporters, and has seized the occasion to reconstruct and strengthen its own organization, rather than sustain the President upon the principles which he asserts, and in the mode which he himself pointed out. President Johnson never hesitated to declare his purpose to stand upon the principles of the Union party, to act within its lines, to co-operate with those of its members who adhered to its platform, and to use the patronage at his disposal to nationalize and strengthen its organization. He never concealed his conviction that the Democratic party, as an organization, destroyed itself by its disloyal attitude during the war; that it had justly forfeited the confidence of the people; and that the party which carried the nation through the war was the party upon which he relied for co-operation and support in restoring the Union and securing the blessings of peace.

The great body of the Democratic party seemed conscious that it had been betrayed by its leaders into a false position, and they were quite ready to accept the result, and act in good faith with the Union party in the restoration of the Union, under the guidance of President Johnson. If, the Union party in Congress had been less under the control of extreme men; if national Union doctrines, as opposed to the violent sectionalism of ultraists and malignants, had found a stronger utterance and greater favor with Congress and the country; and if the President and the Union party had been somewhat less distrustful and more frank in their relations to each other, there would have been no difficulty in thus rallying to the Union platform and the Union party an overwhelming majority of the people, North and South, throughout the Union.

But that opportunity was thrown away, and both the President and Congress accepted an attitude of mutual distrust and hostility with a readiness which, in suspicious minds, begat the belief that both had sought it.

Naturally enough, under the circumstances, the leaders of the Democratic party took advantage of this state of things and made a bold push to regain their power. Sheltering themselves from the odium incurred during the war under the President's policy of restoration, they put their own men in nomination for office, set in motion their old machinery, and demanded the support of conservative Union men for the reinstatement of the Democratic party in power.

And when Union men, who never voted a Democratic ticket in their lives, who always held and advocated the principles of the Republican party, and who resisted with all their might the attempts of the Democratic party to thwart the Government in its efforts to quell the Rebellion, fail to respond to these demands, they are very coolly accused of treachery to the Democratic party and to the President, for whom not a single member of that party gave a vote. In all the States where Governors are to be chosen they have put prominent Democratic politicians—men identified thoroughly with the party organization throughout the war—in nomination as candidates; and in nearly all the Congressional districts, instead of accepting conservative Union men, they have nominated candidates of their own—often from the Copperhead wing of the party, and always from men identified with its action in the public mind.

We have no hesitation whatever in saying that this policy is fatal to the cause it professes to serve, and will end in its own defeat. The people of the Northern States will not hand over the Government to the control of the Democratic party, under its old organization and its old leaders. Both rendered themselves thoroughly and justly obnoxious to the loyal patriotic sentiment of the nation, by their hostility to the policy of the Government during the war. The people will not, now that the war is over, confide the control of public affairs to their hands, and every effort they make to secure this result will end in defeat, and postpone the very object they seek to accomplish.

General Grant was perfectly right in saying that men in the North who have been disloyal "ought not to be supported by President Johnson's friends;" and the same is true of political organizations that held an attitude of disloyalty during the war.

The Double Congress.

From the Tribune.

The country must not lose sight of the threats of the President and his followers to plunge us afresh into a new and terrible civil war by constituting and recognizing a bogus House of Representatives, made up of a Johnson minority of the members legally entitled to seats, combined with those chosen from the States which withdrew their members from Congress, and desperately strove to destroy the Union. Having been utterly discomfited in the bloody struggle thus inaugurated, they now propose to propose to return to Congress in defiance of a subsisting law, and to constitute a House made up of eighty or ninety Johnsonites from loyal States, and forty or fifty chosen by the States not yet readmitted to representation. As the Republicans, it is fairly presumed, will not submit to this, it is eagerly calculated that the flames of civil war will thus be relighted, and that the North will be visited with calamities like to those she recently inflicted on the South.

This scheme cannot work unless a quorum of Copperhead Representatives, including those from the ex-Rebel States, can be secured at the pending elections. The fifty Johnsonites (or thereabout) in the present House (including the Tennesseans) must be swelled to seventy, or they will not suffice, with the fifty-two from the ten States not yet restored to power in Congress, to make a quorum. Unless these twenty shall be gained in the ensuing elections in the loyal States, the plot must fail.

Will the people give the Johnsonites the twenty gains they must have to enable them to disorganize Congress and inaugurate a fresh civil war? Where are those twenty gains to be made? Concede that the Rebel vote cast in defiance of law in Maryland and Missouri is good for five of them, where will they gain the fifteen still wanting? Shall New York or Pennsylvania, Indiana or Ohio, contribute most to make up the requisite number?

We call upon the people everywhere to question the rival candidates for Congress sharply and closely on this head. Let us know precisely which candidates, if elected, will take part in organizing a House made up in part of men by law disqualified to sit. After what the President has said of "Northern traitors" and in disparagement of Congress as invalid and usurping, the people should insist on knowing exactly what each candidate will do if elected and called to choose between two Houses—one of 100 to 120 members chosen wholly from loyal States, and the other of seventy members from those States and fifty-two from the ten which, having been deeply involved in the Rebellion, have not yet been readmitted to Congress. Let each be constrained, if unwilling, to show his hand! The issue is so momentous that nothing must be left to guess-work and uncertainty. Honest men will not seek concealment, and others must not be permitted to find it.

Address of the Republican National Committee.

From the World.

The Republican National Committee have issued an address, designed, we suppose, as a counterblast to the address of the Philadelphia Committee, written by their deposed Chairman, Mr. Raymond. This manifesto, by its style, is from the pen of Mr. Greeley, who replaces Mr. Raymond in the National Committee as its New York member. Marcus L. Ward signs it as Chairman, John D. Defrees as Secretary, and the signatures of twenty-two other members—making twenty-four in all—close all dispute about a quorum. Mr. Ward's name as Chairman, and Mr. Greeley's as the member from New York, show that the Committee regard Mr. Raymond as having been pitched out, neck and heels. That gentleman's devoted and doting regard for the organization which has thus washed its hands of him, and of all his belongings, is amiably set forth in an editorial in Wednesday's *Times*, softly wooing the Republican party to stand with him upon the old platform, and predicting the glories and triumphs of so sweet a reunion. It may indeed be, for aught we know, that the party cherishes the beautiful sentiments ascribed to it by the *Times*, but the editor must be very devoted and confiding to think so.

"Perhaps she did right in dissembling her love,
But why did she kick me down stairs?"

With the exception of a single short passage, which we will quote presently, the address has in it nothing noteworthy. It is written in good temper, with sufficient dignity, and consists of a compact statement of the staple arguments of the radicals against the policy of the President. The noteworthy passage to which we alluded is the following:—

"What, then, is the ground of complaint against Congress?

"Is it charged that the action of the two Houses was tardy and hesitating? Consider how momentous were the questions involved, the issues depending. Consider how novel and extraordinary was the situation. Consider how utterly silent and blank is the Federal Constitution touching the treatment of insurgent States, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union or after their discomfiture. Consider with how many embarrassments and difficulties the problem is beset, and you will not wonder that months were required to devise, perfect, and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either House, a just and safe plan of reconstruction."

The statement which we have made is remarkable, not on the score of its truth—for its truth cannot be successfully controverted—but remarkable on account of the source from which it, at this late day, emanates. It is precisely the doctrine, on that subject, of President Buchanan's last annual message; precisely the point of that part of the message against which the whole Republican press of that day raised such a resounding chorus of obloquy. The Constitution being "utterly silent and blank" in regard to the treatment of insurgent States (N. B., it is not by any means silent and blank in regard to the treatment of insurrection), but as, by the formal, the official confession of the Republican party, the Constitution grants no power to deal with insurgent States, it follows that the assumption by Congress to deal with them is a sheer usurpation.

The Constitution confers upon Congress certain powers which are carefully enumerated, that of dealing with insurgent States being confessedly not among them, and it then subjoins the following supplementary clause, which is the sole grant of implied powers:—"To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof." Now as the Constitution is "utterly silent and blank" as to the mode of dealing with insurgent States, it clearly follows that Congress has no authority to act on that subject at all. The nail thus driven is clinched by the following, which is the tenth amendment:—"The powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Powers about which the Constitution is "utterly silent and blank" are surely not delegated; and such powers cannot be exercised by Congress without plain and bald usurpation. The power to reconstruct State Governments after they have been broken down by insurrection is reserved, then, to the people of those States; and the moment such Governments, being republican in form, are re-established, the Constitution itself defines their rights.

The characteristic difference between the Government established by the Constitution and the Confederation which it supplanted, is, that the Confederation acted on *States*, and the Constitution directly on *individual citizens*. In an insurrection against the Federal Government, the Constitution sees only the mass of individuals that take part in it. It confers an explicit and unequivocal authority to use the military force for the suppression of insurrections, and to pass laws declaring the punishment of treason; thus furnishing the means of dealing with insurrections during their progress, and of inflicting condign punishment on the guilty after their close. But it can inflict no penalties or loss of privileges on States, because it has no authority to do so, the Constitution, which is "utterly silent and blank" on that subject, conferring none.

It gives us sincere pleasure to find something to commend in the Republican Address.

SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing, TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11·37.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
6 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park, and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a
SINGLE FARE.
In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.
Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.

Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,
Send for Pamphlet. 9

CLOTHING.

JONES'
POPULAR CLOTHING ONE PRICE HOUSE
604 MARKET ST.
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store, M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS, made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re soling. For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE $2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street. 9 15 1m

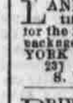
THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
THE ATOMIZER.
Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.
The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skillfully performed. 7 25rp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.



THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

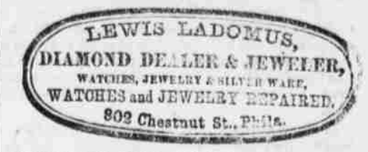
PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
6m8 No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 20§

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26



Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.
This preparation contains: Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,
No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
9 7 1§ 10 Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smw§rp Philadelphia.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m§ CORNER OF RACE.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
2 27 S. W. c VENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 16§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

THE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge—Names of the Representatives—Number of Members of the Order—Amount Expended for Relief.

The Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellowship in the United States assembled yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, on Gay street, in the Grand Saloon of the Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city.

Upon a call of the roll the following officers and representatives were found to be present:—

OFFICERS.

Isaac M. Veitch, M. W. Grand Sire; James P. Sanders, R. W. Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, R. W. Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Joshua Vansant, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Rev. I. D. Williamson, R. W. Grand Chaplain; Joseph Kidder, R. W. Grand Marshal; Augustus Pfaff, R. W. Grand Guardian; John E. Chamberlain, R. W. Grand Messenger.

The following are representatives from twenty-four Grand Lodges and sixteen Grand Encampments:—

From Grand Lodges.—P. G. M. William E. Ford, Massachusetts; P. G. M. Edwin Swanton, ew York; P. G. M. J. Alexander Simpson, ennsylvania; P. G. M. William R. McLean, istrict of Columbia; P. G. J. W. Sharp, Delaware; P. G. L. F. Tower, Louisiana; P. G. James Stratton, New Jersey; P. G. Hugh Latham, Virginia; P. G. M. R. B. Mays, Mississippi; P. G. M. Jacob F. Scheiffer, Missouri; P. D. G. M. John P. Foss, Illinois; P. G. Orizen Utley, Connecticut; P. G. Thomas T. Smiley, Tennessee; P. G. M. William Thayer, South Carolina; P. G. E. C. Granniss, Georgia; P. G. M. E. P. Burnham, Maine; P. G. M. B. W. Dennis, Michigan; P. G. M. David McDonald, Wisconsin; P. G. M. Sewell Morse, Vermont; P. G. M. J. S. McFarland, New Hampshire; P. G. M. Eric J. Leech, Iowa; P. G. M. Henry Arminger, Rhode Island; P. G. M. James Smith, Canada West.

From Grand Encampments.—P. G. M. Henry F. Gary, Maryland; P. G. M. John W. Stokes, Pennsylvania; P. G. M. William F. Slater, Ohio; P. G. P. George W. Dome, Virginia; P. G. P. George I. Miller, New Jersey; P. G. P. James C. Tucker, Massachusetts; P. G. M. John Doulphan, Missouri; P. G. M. Frederick D. Stuart, District of Columbia; P. G. M. William H. Barnes, Georgia; P. G. P. J. F. Munroe, Michigan; P. G. M. E. D. Farnsworth, Tennessee; P. G. P. L. K. Barber, Mississippi; P. G. P. J. F. Barnard, Alabama; P. G. John L. Thompson, Delawate; P. G. P. R. D. Landers, Illinois; P. G. P. Daniel Norcross, California; P. G. P. John H. White, New York.

The first twenty-three above mentioned are from the Grand Lodges of the different States, and the remainder represent the Grand Encampments of the respective States. They compose the members who, having been elected for two years, retain their right to a seat in the body during the present session and year.

REPORT OF GRAND SIRE VEITCH.

The report of the Grand Sire was presented and read to the Lodge. Referring in general terms to the present condition of the Lodge and its recent progress, Grand Sire Veitch says:—

It affords me pleasure to state that the general condition of the Order is highly gratifying. At no former period of its history on this continent has it exhibited greater vigor and prosperity than at the present time, especially in that portion of the general jurisdiction which was exempt from the depressing effects of the late civil contest, and which has enjoyed uninterrupted fraternal intercourse.

The meeting of the representatives from the various sections of the Order at your last session after so long a separation, and the cordial and happy reunion of the Brotherhood which then took place, gave to the entire Order a fresh impetus, and imparted to it a renewed zeal, which in the main continues unabated.

The past year has been one of unexampled success in our moral and benevolent enterprises. In most of the jurisdictions the accessions have been large, and probably have exceeded those of any previous year. The returns already received indicate that the net gain in the membership for the past year is largely in excess of any corresponding period in the annals of the Order.

While it is true that we have not realized the full measure of the generous hopes which the events of the last session so fondly inspired in reference to that portion of our brotherhood occupying the Southern section of our field, yet we have the assurance that, notwithstanding their prostrated condition, they exhibit cheering indications of resuscitation and vitality, and the progress of Odd Fellowship among them, under all the circumstances of their situation, is as encouraging as could be expected. The devotion which they have always shown to the Order in the past, and which they still manifest, is a guarantee of its future prosperity in these jurisdictions, and auspicious of the best and most lasting results. We trust the time is not far distant when, with the return of their material prosperity, they will rally their energies to greater triumphs in the cause of Odd Fellowship than even in the former and better days of their history.

Let us continue to evidence towards our Southern brethren our warmest sympathy in their protracted trials and sufferings. Their condition strongly appeals to the benevolence of the whole Order. The destruction of their halls, lodge rooms, furniture, and regalia by the ravages of war, was in some sections almost total and complete. Their efforts to rebuild their halls and to refurnish them have been to some extent promptly and liberally aided by the more favored portions of the Order, and should continue to receive our fraternal assistance.

GRAND SECRETARY RIDGELY'S REPORT.

From the report of Grand Secretary Ridgely we condense the following statement of the number of Lodges and Encampments in the several States and Territories, together with the amount expended in relief, included in which is the relief of members of the Order, their widowed families, expenses of burying the dead, and that paid for the education of orphan children. The report is brought down to the 30th of June, 1866.

States and Territories.	Lodges. No. of Members.	Lodges. Total Relief.	Encampments. No. of Members.	Encampments. Total Relief.
Maryland	11,446	$64,594 50	1402	$6 014 00
Massachusetts	5,706	28,307 41	1310	3 617·14
New York	8 048	37,049 28	741	933·00
Pennsylvania	51 798	160,518·08	5944	18 953·16
Dist. of Columbia	2,156	8,805 28	631	1,458 00
Delaware	2,189	5,995 65	270	570 00
Ohio	22,694	50 972·85	4527	9,201·47
Louisiana	1,607	6 965 41	149	20·00
New Jersey	5,857	14,484 00	796	606·55
Kentucky	5 161	15 236·63	1234	1 766·20
Virginia	2,107	2,142 84	....	.....
Indiana	11,283	35,715 83	2224	4 342 70
Mississippi	1,337	487·80	....	.....
Missouri	4 052	18 936 25	....	.....
Illinois	10 512	14,354·86	1809	357·60
Connecticut	1,655	5,817·30	306	167 00
Texas	....	.....	....	.....
Tennessee	1,248	.....	400	129·00
South Carolina	1,002	1,323 02	140	110·00
Alabama	583	1,890 57	....	.....
North Carolina	....	.....	....	.....
Georgia	1,087	2,636·20	273	270 00
Maine	1,207	4,847·00	208	406 00
New Hampshire	2,303	5,014 45	623	261 00
Michigan	3 582	3 376 98	193	.....
Wisconsin	2,387	1 157 20	434	122 00
Vermont	195	.....	....	.....
Iowa	4,597	4 593 41	738	197 00
Arkansas	258	159·00	....	.....
Rhode Island	606	1,633 51	160	30·30
Florida	100	.....	....	.....
Minnesota	305	376 90	....	.....
California	7,559	49,317·95	1096	2,500·22
Canada West	787	1,289·00	....	.....
Oregon	726	2,215·00	....	.....
Nebraska	364	348 00	42	.....
Kansas	771	937·00	....	.....
West Virginia	1,610	1,915·83	244	284 00
New Mexico	43	.....	....	.....
Colorado	182	.....	....	.....
Utah	86	40 00	....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A vast amount of business was transacted during the day, the session continuing from nine until half-past three o'clock, the entire portion of the business relating specially to the Order. To-day the Lodge proceeds to the election of its officers for the ensuing two years.—*Baltimore American*, 19th.

ANOTHER DISPLAY OF REBEL VIOLENCE.

Attack on a Union Burial Party at Fredericksburg, Va.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—A row occurred at Fredericksburg, Virginia, last night, between members of the Union soldiers' burial party and a lot of ex-Rebels. There has been considerable feeling of late in that city as to the building of the monument in the Union burying ground on Marye Heights. Yesterday the burial party were paid off. Several of the corps being at the railroad depot at night, a little influenced by liquor, were branded by a crowd of citizens with unkind epithets; replying in usual complimentary style, the crowd set upon them, and a desperate fight resulted, in which eight men were badly bruised. No weapons were used. Intense excitement prevails. Colonel Moore, Chief of the Burial Corps, left for that city to-day.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS H. WALKER, Trustees of JAMES P. BURD, under the last will and testament of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 15 smw 5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN, and THOMAS H. WALKER, Trustees of JOSEPH S. BURD under the nineteenth clause of the last will and testament of SARAH BURD, decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 3½ o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 15 smw5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY L. HAINES, alias MARY L. AUSTIN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN F. METZ, Administrator of the estate of said decedent and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 24, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Wetherill House, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 12 wfm5t WILLIAM M. BULL, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE *et a*.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM NASSAU, Trustee of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE and others, as filed by CHARLES W. NASSAU, the Executor of his last will and testament, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 14 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PATRICK MEEHAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN McKAY, executor of the last will and testament of PATRICK MEEHAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 14 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH M. THOMAS deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES J. THOMAS and ALLEN CUTHBERT, who survived ALGERNON S. ROBERTS Executors of JOSEPH M. THOMAS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balances in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY September 26, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 14 mw5t*

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, to female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 21

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
wfm5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting done to

WILLIAM S. GRAN
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, and Nails

CORN EXCHANG
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & O
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 South THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whiskey, the following certificate should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such reputation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK September 3, 1866.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7 1866
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston Street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 119m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 3 3m

CHAMPAGNE.
Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called
EUGENIA,
far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South America
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 20 1m No. 128 S. NINTH 8 reet.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames Wood Surrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.
We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.
3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 5 No. 114 MARKET Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United states mails.
"EDINBURGH".....Saturday, September 22
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, September 26
"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday September 29
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, October 3
and each succeeding saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage, Currency.....$35
To London..... 95 To London..... 40
To Paris..... 105 To Paris..... 50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN E. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
9 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to five feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
1 6 No. 109 JONES' Alley

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 (or half-a-dozen).

The undersigned CITIZENS take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup to consumptive, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Crafen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, Courier office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Embard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 223 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marco, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gelbolt No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett No. 327 S. second street.
L. Bates No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Eureka's alley.
George Wilson No. 226 Race street.
W. F. Meeks, No. 68 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
P. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Meginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. K. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to sufferin humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.
Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN S,
DYOTT & CO 's,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will increase a quarter stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth physical and nervous debility, etc., etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month can be used to good advantage, in connection with the Pills, it gives Strength to the system and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York
And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 6 11 5

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT:
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 9 15

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and reonished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mth No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 26 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 702 BROADWAY New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 130 CHESNUT STREET.
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied with Liquors from the Country promptly attended to

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·60, $1·75.
H. DIXON
15 wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Perryville and Washington.
Express Train at 2 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 8·15 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad Train for Dover and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·45, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·45 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·30 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·20, 7·55, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·20, and 10·26 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·05 A. M., Way mail 9·20 A. M., Express 1·10 P. M., Express 6·05 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·28 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·45 P. M., Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M., Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·45 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Nor hest, Perryville Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·10 P. M.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class..... 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Tempura, Riverton Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3 3·30 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 5 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc., at reduced rates.
At 7 and 10 15 A. M. 12 M. 3 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Tonanda, ua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The

FASHIONS FOR THE FALL.

The New Era in Millinery—New Fashions in Hair—Novelties in Parasols—The Reign of "Tilting" Hoops Over.

Summer is over in the world of fashions, and the regular opening of the fall styles has taken place. There are many changes in the shapes and trimming of ladies' bonnets. The admirers of the summer bonnets have looked forward anxiously to the "great opening," lest the changes decreed by fashion should not be becoming and graceful; but to-day the milliners are prepared to answer all inquiries.

There has never been a greater variety of styles than now; there is something to please the fancy of every purchaser and to suit every style of features, but whether or not the fashions will suit every purse is another question. The prices do not vary much from those of last year, and there is no prospect of cheaper bonnets; the duty on imported goods and the price of gold, with other causes, combining to keep millinery goods at a high mark. There is the usual variety of colors, but the leading ones will be green and English magenta.

The Styles.

A tasteful evening hat is of white material, Catalan shape, and trimmed with purple velvet. The strings are edged with white lace, and there is a purple and white flower on the top, with a smaller flower in the centre of the bandeau to correspond with that on the outside.

A pretty bonnet is of green velvet, trimmed with white, a necklace of velvet, with jet ornaments, and a fall of white lace in front. Another style is a white bonnet, trimmed with a row of fringes across the upper part of the crown, made of marabout and pearls, white marabout across the back and pearl pendants around the entire edge.

An elegant style is in black velvet, trimmed with jet and velvet, and made in a new shape. The front is somewhat like that of the cottage style, with a wide crown closely fitting at the back of the head; and this will probably be the prevailing style later in the season. A hat of white marabout trimmed with pink velvet is tasteful and attractive.

Most of the round hats are of turban shape, which is becoming only to pretty or youthful faces. There appears to be no winter style in round hats for plain faces, the genius of fashion having forgotten them.

The MARIE STUART style, for misses, is made of blue royal velvet, with long blue strings; a white lace barbe passing around the front and falling in long ends over the blue strings; a cluster of crystal pansies forms the inside trimming.

A hat known as "LA INCROYABLE" is of white royal velvet, adorned with mauve flowers with crystal pendants; a velvet band covered with white lace forming the inside trimming. It has wide mauve strings, and narrow grass ribbon streamers of the same shade, and a white marabout fringe at the back.

A white silk—Catalan shape—is trimmed with purple flowers, with a lace barbe falling over purple velvet strings; pendant purple flowers, having rings attached to be worn in the ears to match the outside trimming. This is a decided novelty.

One of the new styles is curious, and cannot be easily copied; indeed, at first it puzzled the milliners. It consists of a single piece of white satin shirred over a Catalan frame, with a purple velvet wreath ornamenting the edge.

The LAMBELLA is one of the new shapes, and may be seen in all the show windows.

In round hats the POMPADOUR is exhibited as a novelty. It is of black velvet, with a point in front and one at each side. A wreath of white velvet flowers ornaments the edge.

As half the effect of the prettiest bonnet is spoiled if the hair is not tastefully and becomingly arranged, it may not be inappropriate, in connection with bonnets, to give the style of wearing the

Hair.

For full dress curls will be much worn, without the "waterfall." The front hair is arranged in water curls, or in wavy puffs. The front hair is also worn in smooth puffs, but this is not becoming to all styles of features. There are several different modes of arranging the waterfall, to suit the fancy of the wearer. It may be composed of several small puffs, or two or three, or two narrow bands crossing it, which give it the appearance of puffs. But coils were ruled out some time since, and though occasionally we see one defying the fiat of fashion, yet they are decidedly out of style.

Parasols.

When the small parasols, gorgeously decorated with gold and jet, were introduced, it may have been thought nothing prettier could be produced. But parasols for the fall, following in the march of luxury, have come out more fancifully adorned than at the spring opening. They are small, lined with white, or some contrasting color, and ornamented with feathers and marabouts. A black silk parasol has a row of black and white feathers near the edge, and one not far from the top. A purple silk is trimmed with white marabout, and a blue silk with blue and white. They are pretty, but expensive.

Cloaks.

It is rather early to speak decidedly of the styles for cloaks to be worn later in the season. The opening for cloaks, etc., takes place in October.

Hoop Skirts.

As we have seen those disgraceful and abominable "Tilting" hoops, we have mentally asked how long will we punished with them? The question is now answered, and the fiat of fashion has gone forth for their abolishment, and we breathe easier.

The style of the "EMPRESS TRAIL" of BRADLEY'S Duplex Skirts, for wearing with gored dresses, has been altered. The skirt is narrowed around the bottom, for the fall and winter season, from 4¼ and 3¾ to 3¾ and 3½ yards, with a prospect of a still further reduction. The "PRIDE OF THE WORLD" and "PARIS TRAIL," for riding, house, and general use, vary from 3¼ to 3 yards in circumference at the bottom, with the same decreasing tendency.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

A Man Accused of Theft Calls upon Heaven to Witness His Innocence, and Falls Dead upon the Floor.

A singular fatality, and one which might be regarded as a special visitation of the Almighty, occurred yesterday afternoon in this city. The circumstance is verified by several persons who were present, including the physician who was called in to examine the stricken person. We give the circumstances as related to our reporter by the attending physician, leaving the reader to draw his own inferences.

About two weeks ago a mechanic, boarding at No. 144 Burnside street, was robbed in the night time of about $50. The money was taken out of his pants' pockets after he had retired. In the morning, discovering his loss, he made it known to the landlady. She enjoined silence upon him, and told him that herself had been likewise victimized, but by whom she did not know, although her suspicions rested upon a boarder named Rosencrist, a tailor. This Rosencrist has been an inmate of the house for some time, and the woman did not like to accuse him directly of the crime, although his actions for some time past, and the extravagance of his expenditures, justified her in entertaining suspicions relative to his integrity. Yesterday morning another boarder reported the mysterious disappearance of his pocket-book, and the landlady, after due deliberation, determined to take Rosencrist aside and question him. Going into the parlor, and calling in the boarders whose money had been purloined, the woman accused him of the theft.

Rosencript turned deadly pale on hearing the accusation, and, grasping a table near him, he turned towards his accusers and denied all knowledge of the theft. They insisting upon his being the culprit, the man repeated the asseverations of his innocence, and, placing his hand on his heart, he appealed to Heaven to verify his rectitude, saying that if he was guilty he hoped that "the tongue would cleave to his mouth, the top of his head fall in and drop from his shoulders, and that God would strike him dead." As he uttered the last word he was observed to stagger, a ghastly paleness overspread his features, and, throwing up his arms, he dropped dead on the floor, to the horror of those in the room. A physician was immediately summoned, who, after examination, pronounced life extinct.

The affair has created intense excitement in the neighborhood, and numerous are the opinions advanced relative to the superinducing cause of the man's death—some insisting that his death was a manifestation of the displeasure of God at the man's appeal, conscious as he was of his guilt. Others attribute the man's demise to apoplexy, heart disease, or some other ailment occasioned by the abruptness of the accusation operating on a sensitive temperament, and occasioning a sudden cessation of the functions of the vital organs.—*Chicago Republican, Monday.*

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The Wife-Murder Case in Worcester.—A few days ago a telegram from Worcester, Mass., announced the murder of a woman by her husband, Thomas Fallon. It appears that Fallon's motive for the murder arose from a disagreement between him and his wife some months ago, in regard to some property. He wanted to raise $500 on the house, but his wife would not sign any paper that would permit him to do it; therefore, in her absence, he prevailed upon his cousin to forge his wife's name, which she did, and he obtained the money. When his wife returned she talked to him, and a fuss was made about it, and Fallon and his cousin were arraigned before the Police Court. The matter was quashed provided Fallon would enter all the property in his wife's name. He did so, but swore revenge. Poison was found in the house at several different times since then. Many things conspire to show that the affair was premeditated, and done in an hour when the murderer thought he would escape detection.

About Hauling Down the American Flag.—We see it stated that General Dix's famous despatch, sent to New Orleans in 1861, which has given him more reputation than anything else, was not his, after all. At the time the despatch was written, General Dix was Secretary of War, and Judge Holt was Attorney-General. When General Dix received the news of the Rebel demonstration at New Orleans, he went to Judge Holt in much perplexity, seeking his advice. In answer to his anxious question, "What shall I do?" the bold and patriotic Attorney-General at once dictated to him the words of the famous despatch. It seemed too strong to the Secretary of War, and he remerked, "Would you really send that order?" "Yes, sir!" firmly replied Judge Holt; and the noble despatch which has made General Dix so famous was sent. But the credit of it belongs to Judge Holt, and not to General Dix.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

A Charming Experience.—A man named Costello, known as the "Snake Charmer," gave an exhibition of his power over dangerous reptiles at the American Theatre in Buffalo, last week, and after the performance was over was descending the stairs with a number of rattlesnakes inside his shirt and around his person, when one of them, forgetting his charms, bit him. He was surrounded by a dense crowd at the time, and it is supposed that in the press one of the snakes was hurt, and, becoming irate, revenged itself on him. He received prompt medical attendance, but the poisonous flesh became very much swollen, his mind became deranged, and the lockjaw set in. At last accounts he was improving.

An Old Stove.—Probably the oldest stove in the United States, says the Louisville (KY.) *Democrat*, is one which warms the hall of Virginia's Capitol in Richmond. It was made in England and sent to Virginia in 1770, and warmed the House of Burgesses for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has been for thirty years. It has survived three British monarchs; has been contemporaneous with four kingly monarchies, two republics, and two imperial governments of France. The great republic of America has been torn by internecine strife, the breaches partly healed, and still the old stove remains, unmoved in the midst of all.

A Waterfall on Fire.—A young lady riding in a car on the Susquehanna Railroad was suddenly assaulted violently the other day by an old lady in the seat behind her, who tore the "waterfall" from the young lady's head, threw it on the floor, and commenced stamping on it. The young lady was at first disposed to resent this treatment; but it was soon explained to her that her waterfall was on fire when the old lady seized it. She was sitting by the open window, and a spark from the locomotive had lighted in her back hair, and would soon have lighted it up had not assistance been thus promptly rendered.

A Fortunate Escape.—A loving couple visited the office of the City Register of Boston, a few days ago, and wanted a marriage certificate made out, as they were on the point of getting married. While the clerk was preparing it they had a dispute. High words led to higher, and finally the lady declared that she would not marry the man. All attempts at reconciliation were fruitless. The certificate was torn up, and the pair left the office apparently endeavoring to ascertain which could talk the loudest and fastest. It seemed to be an even thing. They were matched but not mated.

Brown Colored Sons of Temperance.—The Boston *Voice* says that the first subordinate division of Sons of Temperance composed of colored persons was instituted in that city recently. It is called the "John Brown Division, No. 180." Twenty males and five females were initiated. William Wells Brown is the presiding officer, and Rev. L. A. Grimes the chaplain. This division is the first fruit of the action of the National Division at its last session in reference to the admission of colored persons into the order.

Killed by Bees.—In Illinois, a few days ago, a MRS. Kimball was driving along the road, when a swarm of bees lighted upon her horse and literally stung him to death. Mr. Ried, who was working near by, came up, and was badly stung in the vain attempt to rescue the horse. It seems that the bees stung the horse blind, almost at first, and afterwards he made no exertions to free himself from his tormentors. The horse lived about three hours.

General Fremont.—It is announced that the publication of General Fremont's name, as one of the signers of the call to the Cleveland Convention, is a fraud. General Fremont is now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Republican cause, and hard at work for it in Missouri. So at least we have been assured by Missourians who are his intimate personal and political friends.

A Hoax.—The story of the invention of a bullet-proof coat, which recently appeared in the *Nord*, turns out to be a hoax. The pistol was loaded with a small cork only, and the indented bullet, which was afterwards shown to the astonished spectators, was dropped upon the floor by the perpetrator of the hoax the moment the weapon was fired.

August Hail.—Extraordinary weather was experienced in Scotland in August. In addition to severe rain, thunder, and lightning, there was a storm of hail that stripped the trees and destroyed corn, shrubs, and flowers. The hailstones averaged five-eighths of an inch in length, and lay upon the ground in places three feet deep.

"Tramps."—It is estimated that there are in England thirty thousand of the vagabond strollers known by the name of tramps; and that the amount of contributions levied by them in the name of charity, last year, was several thousand pounds.

Railway Profits in England.—The London *Times* says:—"The total earnings of railways in the United Kingdom amount to a good £40,000,000 a year; and if we allow even 50 per cent. for working expenses, there will remain £20,000,000 to represent profits."

Musard in Retirement.—Alfred Musard, the musical conductor, has been so successful that he has retired from the Champs Elysees concerts, in Paris, to a fine old seignorial mansion, which he has purchased in Normandy.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings Hotels Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chestnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
2 10 5p Philadelphia.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 N. TENTH Street,
9 7 fmw3m5p Below Arch.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

BANKS, DINMORE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD
SCALES,
suitable for Weigh Locks, Railroad Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.
Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platforms Scales and Patent Beams
N. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia [9 14 1mrp
C. M. Banks, Lewis L. Hount,
R. H Dinmore, Frederick A. Riehle.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

WARD J. CAFFEE, IMPORTER
HAVANA CIGARS AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
AGENT FOR
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.
9 7 mw 1mrp

THE CHEAPEST
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
IN PHILADELPHIA,
HADDOCK & SON'S,
No. 618 MARKET Street,
9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

OFF THE TRACK!
BEST BREAD EVER MADE!
AERATED BREAD,
MADE WITHOUT YEAST, HANDS, OR FERMENTATION.
Never SOUR—a perfect protection against CHOLERA. It is raised by Carbonic Acid Gas, which is the best known DISINFECTANT.
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD if it can be proved by competent witnesses that it is unhealthy.
MADE WHOLLY BY MACHINERY.
CURES DYSPEPSIA SURE!
Call for it at your Grocery.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 3 mw f 3mrp) No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FIFTH EDITION

EQUINOCTIAL STORM.

UNPRECEDENTED RAINS IN THE WEST.

Immense Damagd to Railroads and Property.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—There was no rain here last night. The weather this morning is cloudy and cold.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 21.—A slight rain fell last night. The weather is clear and pleasant this morning.

CHILLICOTHE, Sept. 21.—The rain fell all last night. The Scioto river is four inches higher than ever before known, and is still rising.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—The weather is clear and cold.

LOUISVILLE, September 21.—A slight rain fell last night. The weather is clear and cold this morning.

CHICAGO, September 21.—The weather is clear and pleasant.

PITTSBURG, September 21.—It rained all night, and the storm still continues. The railroad communication is somewhat improving. All the trains on the Little Miami Railroad came in on time this morning.

There is no railroad connection anywhere from Dayton, except by the Little Miami route, via Xenia.

The Louisville *Democrat* of yesterday says:—"The rain on Tuesday night poured down in perfect torrents, causing great damage to the city. Telegraphic communication has been considerably interrupted, but the connections with the principal points of the country are maintained."

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad is clear. The train went out on the regular time this morning.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad is also in running order.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroads, are in operation to Hamilton only, several hundred feet of the embankment being washed away at that place.

The Ohio river at this point is about twenty feet, and is still rising.

A despatch from Dayton, Ohio, says that at 5 o'clock on Wednesday the canal bank broke at the mouth of the river, the water sweeping away frame houses, shops, great piles of lumber, and other property.

The water rushed through St. Clair, Jefferson, and Ludlow streets, submerging a part of the main business portion of the town, and reaching the first floors of many dwellings and stores.

The back water encroached upon the southern part of the city, and at midnight on Wednesday the greater portion was under water, in some places four feet deep. The whole country in the neighborhood has been devastated.

The loss of standing corn and stock is enormous.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Sinking of a Western Steamer—Escape of the Passengers.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—The steamer *J. R. Gilmore*, bound from Cincinnati to the Arkansas river, with a valuable cargo of assorted merchandise, struck on the wreck of the steamer *Courcy*, two miles below Mound City, Illinois, on Wednesday night, and sunk almost instantly. The passengers and crew escaped with their baggage.

The steamer *Gilmore* was valued at $28,000, and was insured for $21,000. Her cargo was valued at over $200,000, and was principally insured.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2 15

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

S. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

Sale No. 303 Chesnut street.
PERRY & CO.'S
IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLY MADE CLOTHING.
On Friday morning,
21st inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 303 Chesnut street, the entire stock of seasonable ready-made Clothing, manufactured of best fabrics, expressly for city trade, by
PERRY & CO.,
comprising in part black doeskin cassimere, and French, Scotch, and English cassimere coats pants and vests
Each garment to be sold singly, and the sale to be continued until the whole stock is disposed of,
sale positive, without reserve. 9 17 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 6 No. 240 MARKET Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE STORE,
No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,
In the National Bank of the Republic Building.
9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
FOR RENT
IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.
Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

TO LET—A LARGE HALL, NO. 2045 Market street, over the Depot, lately occupied by Odd Fellows. It is about 30 feet front by 90 feet deep well lighted, is suitable for storing goods, as a work shop for a number of hands and for a variety of other purposes. Rent moderate. Apply to ISAAC BRUCE Agent, No. 1416 South Penn Square. 9 17 6t

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
THE SWIMMING SEASON
will close on SATURDAY, September 22.
Last Ladies' Class from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. on closing day.
THE WINTER SEASON
of the Institution with Instruction in Light Gymnastics, Dancing, Parlor Skating, etc., will open on the 15th of October. 9 20 3trp

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR
DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, and
DINING-ROOM
WINDOW CURTAINS,
Lambrequins, Chair and Sofa Coverings, Etc.,
Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in
RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPISADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS.
New Style Broche and Satin Striped Reps and Terry,
French Embroidered Lace Curtains,
The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 14 fmw6m No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

MILLIKEN'S,
LINEN GOODS ONLY,
No. 828 ARCH Street,
Import Direct from the Best Linen Makers in Europe, and have always on hand, the
Largest Linen Stock in the City,
Received by Late Steamers from Europe.
HEAVY POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 87½ CENTS.
FINE DAMASK TABLE LINENS BY THE YARD.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS, NEW DESIGNS.
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
SUPERIOR LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS.
BEST IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
TOWELLINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
FANCY BORDERED TOWELS.
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
Several thousand dozen of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Handkerchiefs always in store.
LINENS FOR HOTELS AND STEAMBOATS.
I supply Hotels and Steamboats with LINEN GOODS at package prices.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER,
9 17 tf2 3trp No. 828 ARCH Street.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have Just Opened from New York,
Handsome Plaid Poplins, $1·75 per yard.
Plaid Poplins, $1 31.
Plaid Goods, 75 and 87½ cents.
Fine French Merinoes, $1·12½ per yard.
All-Wool Poplins, $1·15 per yard.
Black and White Plaid Alpacas, 44 cents.
Black and White Plaid Poplins, 75 cents per yard.
Fine All-Wool Delaines, 50 and 60 cents per yard.
6-4 Black All-Wool Delaines, $1, $1 25, and $1·50 per yard.
Black Alpacas, 31 cents up to $1 25 per yard.
Black Silks, from $1 37½ up to $3 per yard.
American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18¾ cents.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-Wool and Domet Flannels, very cheap.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, very cheap.
Fine quality Sack Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Canton Flannels, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. etc.
PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Just opened—
50 dozen Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
50 dozen Kid Gloves, superior quality, $1 a pair; worth $1 50. 8 18§

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.
Crib Cradle and Bed Blankets
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
Nos. 922 and 924 - 1§E Sign

DRY GOODS.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SIX THOUSAND YARDS.

LADIES' WEAR.
Frosted Beavers.
English Whitneys.
Velvet Beavers.
Astrackians.
Chinchillas.
White Cloths.
Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.

MEN'S WEAR.
Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Castor Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Bioiley Cassimeres.

BOYS' WEAR.
All-Wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Handsome Neat Styles, $1·25.
Very Heavy Dark Styles, $1·25.
Fine Light Weight and Colors, $1·50.
Cadet Grey, All Shades.
Boys' Overcoatings.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

NEW PARIS
DRESS GOODS,
From the Auction Sales in New York and Philadelphia.
6-4 Choice Colors Mousseline Delaines.
4-4 Rich Polka Poplins.
4-4 Choice Shades Rep Poplins.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

PLAID POPLINS,
OF NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AND FABRICS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

EMPRESS CLOTHS,
OF CHOICE COLORINGS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
Beg to announce that they have now open, of their
OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
LINENS
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. will pay special attention to this branch of their business, and will be prepared to furnish their customers with the best makes of goods at the most
REASONABLE PRICES.
9 19 3t
Nos. 1818 and 1820 CHESNUT Street.

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.
It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore used for cleansing goods.
It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.
COUNTERFEITS
Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label
Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 9 3m

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 136 South TENTH Street,
9 18§ Three doors above Walnut.

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC.
LARGE COLLECTION, LOW PRICES.
BEST MARBLE.
TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE.
9 20 1m CHARLES PINNEY.